



April 29, 1915

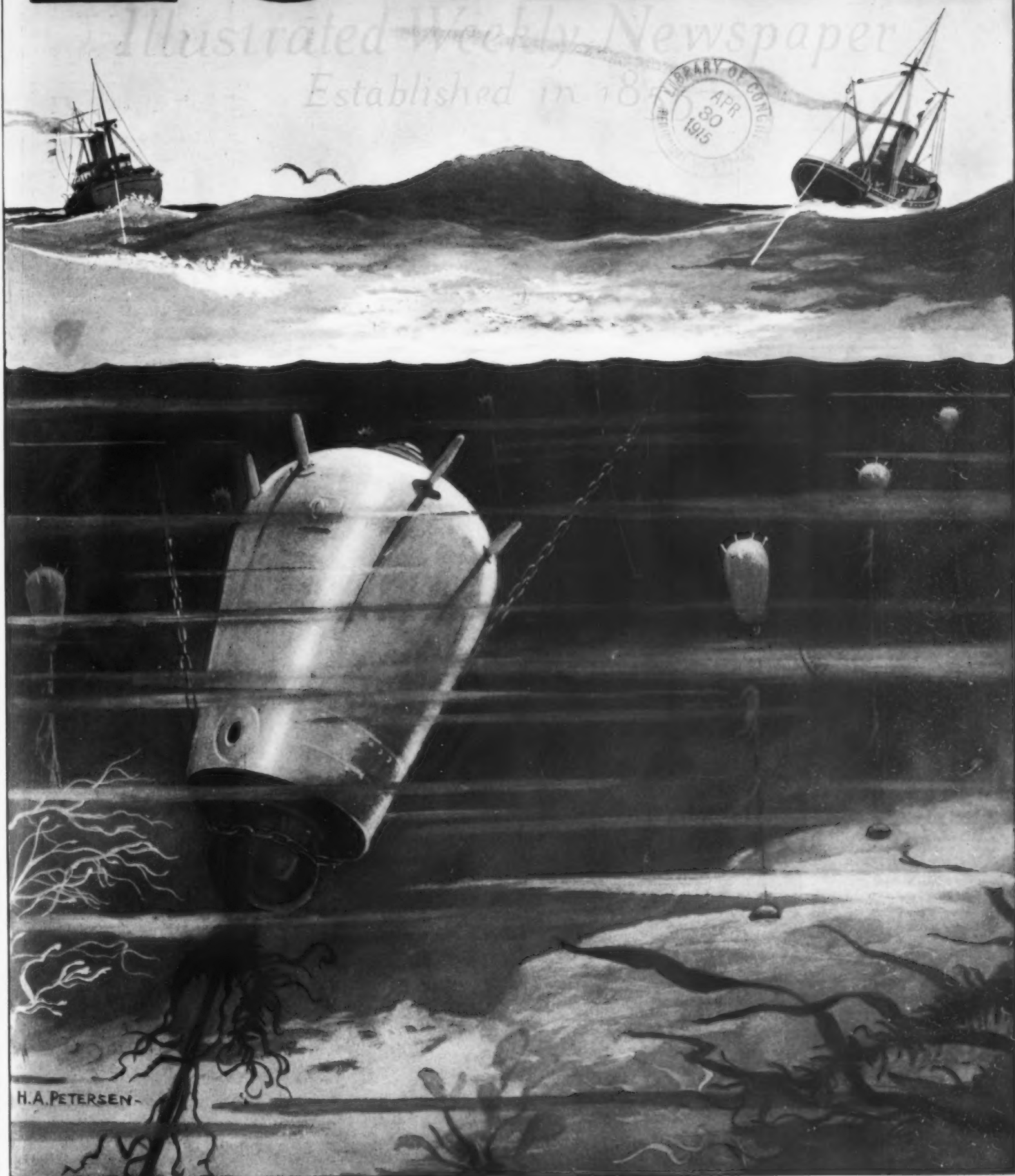
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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

Established in 1842



H.A. PETERSEN

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Mine Sweepers at Work

The Schweinfert Press



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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXX

Thursday, April 29, 1915

No. 3112

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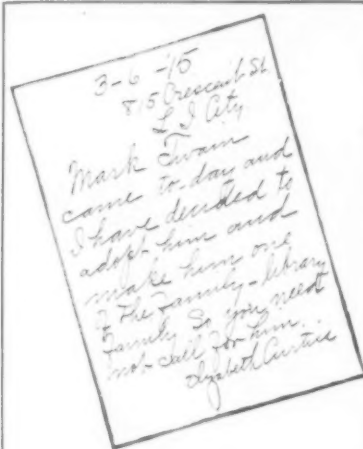
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Stirring Scenes of War



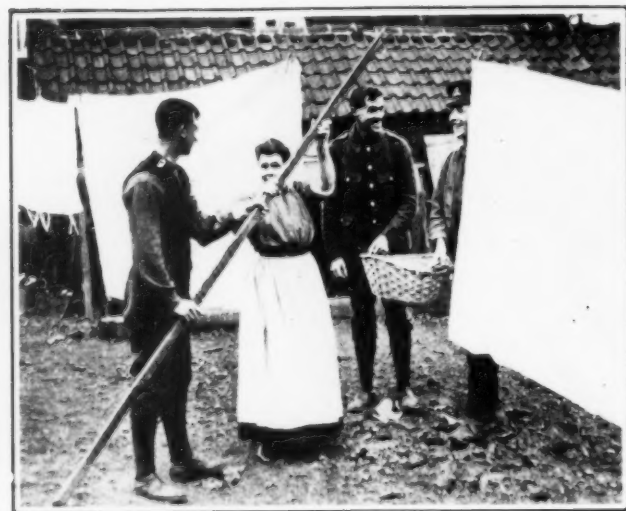
ALPINE CHASSEURS CHARGE GERMAN LINES ON SKIS

These famous riflemen have distinguished themselves in mountain fighting in the Vosges. The incident here depicted occurred in the fighting around Hermannsweiler Kopf, a position of great importance in Alsace, which was taken by the French after desperate fighting. Forty chasseurs were cut off from their regiment and dashed down a steep hill on their skis, hurling themselves against a large body of Germans. The odds were too great and they were all killed in a hand-to-hand fight. Men skilled in the use of skis can move with great speed over deep snow.



BRITISH WOMEN TO DO MEN'S WORK

Before the war England depended largely on Germany for toys. Now it is making its own, but as workmen are scarce many women have taken up this form of employment. Women are also working at many other things formerly given over to men. In response to a request from the Board of Trade 33,000 British women have registered themselves as willing to work in armament factories, clothing shops, leather works and at various forms of agriculture.



ENGLISHMEN HELPING WITH THE FAMILY WASH

British soldiers billeted on villagers in England usually make themselves agreeable to the families with whom they are quartered. Our photographer snapped three of them helping to put out the laundry of a cottager, and they seemed to be enjoying the unusual task, too.



SPIES TAKEN FROM A HAYSTACK BY COSSACK SOLDIERS

An incident that has been duplicated many times. Military observation officers have made much use of haystacks as places of concealment. In some cases the whole inside of the stack has been removed, forming a snug little room in which a field telephone was installed. Occasionally these posts are established within the Allies' lines. The penalty for getting caught at this work is a quick death.

From Many Lands



IMPERIAL LANCERS ON THE ADVANCE INTO RUSSIAN POLAND

These troops led Field Marshal von Hindenburg's rush into Poland which threatened for a time the ancient city of Warsaw. It is now reported that the wily old general had no hope of taking that city, but threatened it in order to draw the Russian strength from points farther north where he attacked successfully. These lancers are splendidly mounted and are considered the flower of the German cavalry. When on long marches the men rest their horses by dismounting and leading them for a few miles.



DINNER TIME IN AUSTRIAN ARMY

Soldiers preparing their own food, near the front. The ration consists principally of meat in this instance. The Austrian soldiers are brave and faithful but are not so well organized nor so well led as their German allies. Germany has had to help Austria in all her important campaigns and it is reported that 280,000 German troops have been rushed to the Carpathian passes to help check the Russian advance which threatens Hungary.



TO TAKE THE ENEMY BY SURPRISE

French soldiers in ambush. The French are fond of the forms of fighting where initiative is required. In the early days of the war they were not inclined to adopt the trench system of fighting, but were compelled by conditions to forego the dashing tactics that appeal most to them. General Joffre is an engineer and believes in entrenchments and his is now the supreme will in the French campaign. Until the time arrives for the long-expected Anglo-French advance the present sort of fighting will continue. Short sections of trench will be lost and retaken and many men will be killed without any decisive advantage to either side.



SERBIAN SOLDIERS STRICKEN BY DEADLY TYPHUS WHILE ON THE MARCH

Typhus fever, one of the deadliest of epidemics, is prevalent throughout Serbia and parts of Austria. It should not be confused with typhoid fever, which is a very different thing. Typhus overcomes its victim quickly, and is very fatal. With good care about 40 per cent. of the cases recover; with-

out care very few. It is highly contagious and thrives under conditions such as are produced by war. There is a grave danger that it may sweep over central Europe and even reach the United States. The conditions in Serbia make it very difficult to effectively combat the epidemic.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, April 29, 1915

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

The Dissatisfied!

IT is the day of the dissatisfied. The kicker, the growler and the disturber are making themselves public nuisances. The people are tired of them.

It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault. There isn't a shop, a factory, or a business house in which at least one dissatisfied creature will not be found. No family circle is free from a jarring element. No church congregation is without a disturbing influence.

Some one always thinks he has been slighted. Some one always has opinions that others will not hold. Some one always demands more recognition than he is entitled to. By ambition even the angels fell.

It is easy for a Congressional investigating committee to find its Mulhalls, its Lamars and other discredited or dissatisfied witnesses to testify that the world is going wrong.

Just now we are witnessing another exhibition of meddlesome interference by the Industrial Trade Commission. It is summoning the colored porters on the Pullman cars and dismissed telegraph operators to tell their grievances. Foolish questions are being asked of them to create the impression (the stock in trade of all demagogues) that labor is crushed under the heel of capital.

We have a great army of self-supporting, satisfied, contented, law-abiding, peaceful citizens enrolled among the workingmen of the United States. If they were left alone by disturbers, agitators and demagogues, they would be still happier and more contented and they should know it.

We have not yet reached the millennium. Suffering and sorrow abide with us now as they have ever since the Creation, but an overruling Providence has dealt kindly and justly with us. It has given the people of the United States more reason to be contented and thankful than to be dissatisfied and complaining. Especially in this favored land of ours has this been true, while all the rest of the world is stricken with war.

The call of the hour is for hope, faith and gratitude.

The Secret of Efficient Giving

THAT it may be "equally virtuous or commendable" to withhold money as it is to give it is the terse summing up of his philosophy of giving by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. In a signed article in the *Saturday Evening Post* Mr. Rockefeller discusses the value of the "benevolent trust" in the distribution of money for the public good. The gift of massing great wealth is bestowed upon a comparatively small number. Only a few of these understand the best method of distributing their wealth.

Mr. Rockefeller argues that a man should be as careful with the money he would spend for the benefit of others as he would be in laying it aside for the future use of his own family. Just as one would not place a fortune for his children in the hands of an inexperienced person, no matter how good he might be, so equal care should be exercised in providing a public benefaction. The various foundations with which Mr. Rockefeller is connected have been created for the sole purpose of disposing of a portion of his fortune for the good of his fellow men in the most efficient way possible.

A recent illustration of this method of giving is found in the gift of \$100,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation to relieve distress among the unemployed in Colorado. When in March Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., received a telegram from President F. J. Radford of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce asking for aid, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was already exerting itself to help its employees and former employees, and Mr. Rockefeller expressed the fear that the citizens of Colorado might not welcome and the Foundation not be justified in giving general aid without official representations in regard to the general distress. These representations having been given, and it having been shown that county and State resources would prove insufficient and that the labor unions were not giving further relief, the gift of \$100,000 was promptly authorized, and Mr. Mackenzie King, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the Rockefeller Foundation, will conduct the distribution in cooperation with local authorities.

The recent passage of the Colgate bill, permitting the Rockefeller Foundation to establish an institute for animal research in New Jersey, will release a million dollars to be devoted to research work of highest importance to both animals and human beings. Gifts like these justify the creation of boards, composed of men who combine business

How Railroads Create Wealth

By ROBERT MATHER

OUR marvelous crops would count for nothing if forced to lie in the fields where they grow, or driven to seek such markets only as the farmer's team could reach. The cotton crop, which brings to our shores annually nearly half a billion dollars of foreign gold, would be but a fruitless burden on Southern winds if there were no railways to carry it to the seaboard. We take from our mines and forests and factories twenty billions of dollars each year, but without means of transportation these costly products would be worthless junk.

skill with integrity of character, to administer benevolent funds. They furnish their own answer to the malevolent assaults on the Foundations that men of wealth have established for the public welfare.

A Popular Educator

EDUCATE! This is the day of the educational and constructive publication. The people are just beginning to understand its value. The Boys' Work Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Wilmerding, Pa., says that he is using the story, "There is a God," printed in *LESLIE'S*, as a powerful and helpful influence in reaching groups of older boys and young men.

From Texarkana, Ark., comes a recommendation from the Central School Committee of the illustrations in *LESLIE'S* as "well adapted to our work in History, Biography and English in our Junior High School."

A letter from a pupil in a Cincinnati public school says: "We are studying *LESLIE'S* in our English class"; and a letter from a teacher in Poplar Bluff, Mo., says that the senior class in the high school is studying the various magazines and "wants to know all about *LESLIE'S*."

From Winslow, Ariz., we have an especially gratifying compliment from Professor G. E. Cornelius, one of the most successful educators in the Southwest, in which he certifies: "We have used the *LESLIE'S* for the past three years in our high school for class work in current events and in elementary history classes. We find that *LESLIE'S*, used in conjunction with the *Literary Digest*, makes a very satisfactory text for current events classes. Our librarian states that it is also very much in demand in the library, probably more in demand than any other single periodical."

LESLIE'S influence reaches in other directions. An influential railroad man, writing from Chicago, says that "LESLIE'S is practically the only strictly neutral publication in the United States, treating the warring nations of Europe with equal consideration."

A business man in Pennsylvania sends us a copy of a printed message he has sent to the Governor and members of the Pennsylvania Legislature protesting against the placing of additional burdens on business men and calling attention to the editorial in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, of March 25, entitled "War on Little Business."

Reaching 2,000,000 readers a week, *LESLIE'S* influence is felt for good.

The Plain Truth

DUFFERS! We note with pleasure that President Wilson has taken up the popular game of golf. He says that "he is getting out of the duffer class." We like this. We have already had too many duffers not only at Washington, but in every State capital. Where the President leads, we hope all the rest will follow. Then the business of the country will have some chance to beat bogie.

BRYAN! Will Bryan run for the Presidency for the fourth time in 1916? His friends think he will and that he is in training for the nomination on the Prohibition ticket, not with an expectation that he will be elected, but because this will give him the publicity which to him has real money value. If Bryan had not been a Presidential candidate, his public utterances on the forum and in the press would not have brought in a fortune of half a million. It is not to Mr. Bryan's discredit that he has been eager to secure a competency for himself, but he is fairly the subject of criticism for denouncing others for trying to do the same.

DISMISSED! The light of reason still shines. Judge Neterer, of the United States District Court, doesn't believe in indicting men on suspicion, nor does he believe in indicting corporations without reason. It would seem as if no one could disagree with his conclusion in dismissing

the charge against officers of a wrecking company who had been indicted for alleged criminal violation of the Anti-Trust Law, when he said: "The indictment must be free from ambiguity, uncertainty, and repugnance, and clearly state every ingredient of the offence charged. I do not think it comes within these requirements, and is therefore defective." Good, plain, common sense!

WASTE BASKET! The merchant who wishes to reach 10,000 waste baskets into which his advertising circulars fall must pay some one for their writing, printing and posting, and as the *New York Herald*—one of the ablest exponents of business principles in the country—says: "The waste basket cannot read circulars and is unable to buy any of the things that they seem to exploit." Our esteemed contemporary is surprised to know that men of supposed commercial acumen spend large sums each year in the futile effort to convert the waste baskets of the country into customers, while neglecting the advertising columns of publications that are not thrown into waste baskets.

ANSWER! The country and its commerce cannot progress while the railroads are weakened. How can it be otherwise when the railroads employ 1,700,000 persons and pay \$140,000,000 regularly in taxes? Is it unjust to ask that men appointed by the Federal or a State Government to regulate railroads shall be qualified by experience and training properly to pass on the many important matters brought before them? Would it not be wise to require that a minority on the railroad commissions of States and nation should consist of practical railroad men? These are questions raised in the address of Mr. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president in charge of operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, before the commercial bodies of Philadelphia. They are entitled to an answer.

SAVE! The taxpayers can congratulate themselves that they have been saved the snug item of \$200,000 because the Federal Trade Commission has not that amount of money on hand to carry out the direction of the Senate to once more investigate the over-investigated Standard Oil Company. It was presumed that after the Supreme Court of the United States had dismembered this great corporation, the competing corporations into which it had been dissolved would be left alone to rehabilitate on the new basis laid down by the Court. But Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, whose love of notoriety subsided suddenly when he was called into court to answer serious accusations, insisted on another investigation. The courts passed upon the case of Senator Gore and acquitted him of the charge against him. How would he like to have his case reopened on the ground that testimony of vital importance was excluded during the proceedings? It makes some difference whose ox is gored!

PRISONS! Not many years ago the prisons of New York State were self-supporting. Then some one raised the cry that prison-made goods were competing with the products of free labor although prison-made goods constituted an infinitesimal part of the State's industrial product. So convicts were left with little or no work, became insubordinate and the cost to the State ran up in the millions. Taxpayers footed the bill. From making a profit, the State prisons began to make a loss and have been losing ever since. To keep the prisoners busy, a law was passed requiring them to make furniture and other supplies for the State departments, as if this wasn't competition with free labor. Now Col. William A. Orr, Secretary to Governor Whitman, finds that the State departments in 1915 have been asking appropriations aggregating \$125,000 to buy furniture. The law requiring the use of prison-made furniture has been violated for years. The faddists succeeded in saddling the prisons on the taxpayers under a pretense of economy. They have added to the load the people have to bear.

SENSE! While the cry of the jobless is heard throughout the land, it is significant that when the Street Cleaning Department of New York City summoned 45,000 snow shovelers to meet a storm emergency, less than half that number responded. It is significant, too, that when tens of thousands were needed for the subway work in New York City, the labor unions interposed an objection on the ground that an obsolete alien labor law should first be considered. The Legislature promptly stepped in to afford the city relief, by passing a law which provided "that aliens may be employed when citizens are not available," and Attorney General Woodbury, in the light of reason and common sense, promptly held that if an alien were thus given employment it would not be necessary to discharge him as soon as a citizen appeared and offered to take his job. It occurs to a good many thoughtful persons that there would be more people at work all around and a shorter list of the jobless if some labor leaders, in their search for notoriety and their ambition for political recognition, would take their hands off the situation.

Terrible Disaster to a Submarine



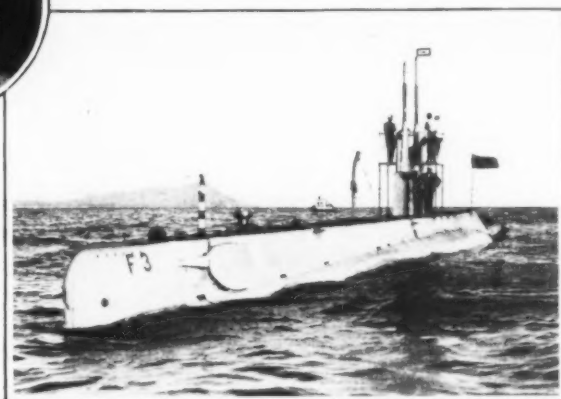
SMALL NAVAL BOATS WORKING WITH SOUNDING LINES AND DIVERS

Every effort was made to locate the lost boat before the crew perished. The men may have lived 48 hours after the boat went down on her fatal plunge. Divers were sent from the Atlantic Coast to Honolulu when it became apparent that the boat could not be found by other means.



A CHAMPION DIVER

Jack Agraz, a diver attached to the submarine flotilla at Honolulu, went down 215 feet and found that the grappling irons of a dredger had become attached to an old anchor. For several days it had been thought that the dredger had found the *F-4*.



SEARCHING FOR HER MATE

The *F-4* is a sister boat to the lost submarine and the picture shows her cruising around over the spot where the *F-4* was last seen. In the background is Diamond Head, the crater of an extinct volcano, fortified and tunneled for defense.

Photos by Matheson



CAN LIFT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS

The floating crane from the naval station at Pearl Harbor, which was brought to the assistance of the craft searching for the *F-4*. This crane was built to lift big guns and gun-turrets on battleships and has a capacity of 150 tons.



SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE CREW

Electrician James M. Hosgett, of Macedonia, Mo., was on shore leave when the *F-4* took her last dive, and so escaped the fate of his shipmates. He was active in the attempts to rescue them, and is still engaged in the effort to salvage the craft.

THE submarine *F-4* was definitely located in Honolulu harbor April 14th, by Chief Gunner's Mate Frank Crilley, who went down 288 feet and found that the craft lay on a smooth, sandy bottom, free from coral growth. She was partly heeled over on her starboard side with her bow pointing shoreward. Crilley's feat in going down to a depth of 288 feet in an ordinary diving suit is said to constitute a new record. The *F-4* disappeared March 25th, during maneuvers in Honolulu harbor. Her failure to rise when due caused alarm, and

attempts were made to locate her, but days passed and the hope for the lives of her crew faded into despair. Every effort was made to find and raise the craft, but without results.

Charges have been made that the loss of the submarine and her officers and crew numbering 21 men was due to neglect on the part of the Navy Department. Allison Ede, brother of the lieutenant in command of the *F-4*, made public a letter from the lieutenant in which he said the craft had been having much trouble, and that he would not be astonished "if the whole boat should vanish in smoke." These charges

have been vigorously denied by navy officials. Anyway the *F-4* is at the bottom of the sea, and no man will know what caused the disaster until she has been raised.

Thomas A. Edison has just perfected an electric storage battery which is to be installed on the new submarine *F-8* which he says will enable the crew to live submerged for 100 days if necessary. The new battery eliminates the danger of chlorine gas poisoning and the potash solution with which it is charged absorbs carbonic acid gas and so purifies the air in the boat.

The Trend of Public Opinion

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

EXTRAORDINARY excitement in banking circles throughout the country has been created by the appeal of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, regarded as the strongest financial institution at the national capital, to the courts for protection from alleged persecution by the officials of the Treasury Department, which is supposed to be the friend and helper of the banks, rather than their antagonist and persecutor. The Riggs Bank has a capital of \$1,000,000, a surplus of \$2,000,000 and deposits aggregating \$9,000,000. In a suit filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the bank charges that Comptroller of the Currency Williams, because he was ousted from the presidency and control of the Sea Board Air Line by the National City Bank, of New York, years ago, retaliated by trying to wreck the Riggs Bank, which is the correspondent in Washington of the National City Bank. Milton E. Ailes, its vice-president, was selected by the National City Bank to succeed Williams as a director of the Sea Board Air Line.

Comptroller Williams and Secretary McAdoo, in their reply to the suit for an injunction to prevent them from converting \$5,000 due the bank into the general funds of the Treasury and to prevent them from further persecution of the bank, charged that the bank officials have been guilty of improper practices for many years. They say that money has been borrowed from the bank by its officers, from the president down to the assistant paying teller, in the name of "dummies." The most serious charge made by the bank is that Comptroller Williams, in the financial crisis which followed the outbreak of the European war, tried to wreck the institution by withdrawing \$1,200,000 of government funds. The principal interest of bankers throughout the country is in the judicial determination of the exact powers of the Comptroller of the Currency. It is announced that there will be criminal prosecutions against the officers of the bank, but so far as the banking world is concerned it will be of more importance to find out what the Supreme Court—where the case eventually will be carried—has to say about the arbitrary exercise of power by the Comptroller of the Currency.

This remarkable litigation may require years for its settlement in the courts, but meanwhile it is already seriously proposed to abolish the office of Comptroller of the Currency and to lodge its functions in the Federal Reserve Board, to which they really seem to belong. It is safe to

say that if the charges of the Riggs Bank are maintained, even in part, and if it is shown that the Comptroller of the Currency can exercise despotic power to crush any national bank against which he may take umbrage, the proposition to abolish an office carrying such powers will meet with general approval.

Has Germany Offended Us?

ANYTHING that stirs diplomatic circles to the depths is of world-wide interest. The protest handed to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, has had this effect. Although directed to the State Department it is construed by many as an appeal, over the heads of the Secretary of State and the President, to the people of America, asking their disapproval of the policy of neutrality followed by the Government. Count von Bernstorff tells the American people that if they desire to observe true neutrality they will either stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or will use this trade to force the Allies to permit legitimate trade with Germany, especially in foodstuffs. The position of the United States Government on these questions was defined in the early weeks of the war, by the legal bureau of the State Department, which furnished President Wilson an opinion in which it was held that our Government would have been entirely within its rights had it proclaimed an embargo on all munitions when the war broke out. When, however, the fleets of the Allies had secured the mastery of the seas, the promulgation of such an embargo would have been wholly in the interests of Germany and Austria and would have been considered by the Allies as an unneutral act. The United States can observe the letter and spirit of neutrality only as it permits the shipment of munitions to either side, letting the fortunes of war decide which side shall reap the benefit of such trade. The Bernstorff note acknowledges that Germany in former wars furnished belligerents with war materials, but advances the novel argument that, since in this case the United States is practically the only country in a position to export war material, "this fact ought to give a new meaning to the idea of neutrality, independent of the formal law." The note declares, also, that since the United States Government has not succeeded after eight months of war "in safeguarding the legitimate American trade with Germany, it is therefore to be assumed that the United States Government has accepted England's violations of international

law." The reply to this charge of acquiescence in England's blockade policy is the note of protest from our Government now in the hands of the British Foreign Office.

In citing the Administration's attitude toward Mexico a year ago in the matter of war munitions, the note strikes the Administration in its most vulnerable point. At that time the embargo on arms for Mexico was lifted on the ground that Carranza, who had no ports and was thus unable to secure arms from Europe, should be placed upon an equality with Huerta, who had. Whether mistakenly or not, the Wilson Administration from the beginning of the Mexican insurrection took a part but little short of intervention. Fortunately we are taking no part in the European conflict, and any inconsistency in the Administration's dealings with Mexico should not now divert us from maintaining strict neutrality according to the accepted standards of international law. The London *Daily News*, commenting on the Bernstorff note, says: "It is expressly designed to irritate and humiliate the American Government as distinct from the American people." Upholding the language of the German memorandum, the Hamburg *Nachrichten* says: "It is time that a strong word went to Washington. In expression it will be polite, but its meaning can only be: Are you neutral, or are you our enemy?"

Britain Goes Slow on Prohibition

THE British Cabinet passes over to the representatives of the people in Parliament the settlement of the drink problem which has vexed King, Kitchener and Cabinet for weeks. The Czar abolished vodka by imperial edict, and the French Government did away with absinthe in a summary manner. The Englishman, however, has been accustomed for centuries to decide such matters for himself, and the Cabinet will put the matter up to the people. At this writing the movement gives promise of including the following restrictive measures: the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all spirituous liquors; the reduction of alcoholic strength of beer; shorter hours of sale and the closing down of public houses in the immediate vicinity of factories and mines; and compensation for liquor interests adversely affected. In the campaign for national prohibition Sir Henry Edward Randall, Chairman of the Business Men's Campaign for Prohibition, has called America's unique evangelist—the Rev. Billy Sunday—to come over and lead the movement.



THE KAISER TAKES A STROLL IN BERLIN

BERLIN, March 28th.

WINTER is making his last stand against advancing spring amidst terrific storms; but spring will soon prevail, bringing new life to nature, and with its advent new life, in the form of vast armies of recruits, will leave the *casernes* for both fronts, to fight for Germany's independence. This life may last for hours, days or weeks, or it may be spared by God's almighty hand to see the end of this carnage the cause of which is the failure of civilization.

Eight months of monstrous fighting have passed and the end seems still far off. Over 5,000,000 men are out of the game, prisoners, wounded, missing or dead. Countries, towns and villages have been devastated; peoples driven from their homes and millions of families plunged into mourning. Human laws have been broken and cast aside and all the world seems worshipping at the altar of Mars, just as if men were born for destroying and not for upbuilding.

Thinking thus over the war problem, which nobody is able to solve, I passed a well-known café in the Friedrichstrasse. From the street I could look through the great windows and a glance showed me that it would be hard to secure a place inside. It is the same in every café on Saturday night and Sunday, notwithstanding the war. The greater part of the guests were reading the Sunday papers, men and women in equal numbers. In the café I found nearly every important paper such as *Le Temps*, *Le Figaro*, the *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Daily Mail* and various Italian, Swiss, Slavonic and Scandinavian publications. In the last editions of the French papers are discussions of the bombardment of the Dardanelles. The French enter Constantinople without the help of the Greeks, and in their fancy Constantinople will be the first capital where the colors of the Allies are to be hoisted. The *Times* admits in a leading article that England would have entered this conflict even without Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality, and here, for once, that leader of the English press undoubtedly tells the truth. The Italian press generally glorifies the victories of the Allies. The Russian government issues to the organs of neutral countries clever communiqués about the Russian advance on Berlin and passes over in silence the crushing victories of the Germans in the Masurian Lake region and the complete destruction of the Tenth Army Corps. The neutral press generally sympathizes with the belligerents whose success would be most advantageous to the neutrals in question.

It is very evident that the press of the belligerents must color the news reports to the advantage of their particular armies, and in this direction I am not going too far when I assert that the English papers have done all that they could, especially at the outbreak of the war, to discredit Germany in the eyes of the world. America receives the greater part of its news through English channels and it is natural that the American public should believe that this war will result disastrously for Germany. Nevertheless the facts of the situation, as discoverable here, are as follows:

At the end of eight months of terrible fighting, it is certain that the German-Austrian forces have the advantage over those of the Allies on land, and at sea the suc-

Germany After Eight Months of War

By FRITZ ARNO WAGNER, Special Correspondent for LESLIE'S WEEKLY

EDITOR'S NOTE—In this article will be found some statements at variance with the news reports as received in the United States recently. They are printed as made by Mr. Wagner, who is a careful and conscientious representative in close touch with the authorities in Berlin. This article faithfully reflects public opinion in the German capital, just as the articles of Mr. Hare, our correspondent with the Allies, portrays the other side.

cesses have been equal. There is no fighting on German ground except in Alsace, which in itself is an important advantage. The great Russian advance has failed to crush Germany. Not only was this advance stopped by the valiant Field Marshal von Hindenburg, but the Russians have been obliged to retreat on their center as far as Warsaw. East Prussia, although devastated, is free from Cossacks.

In France, where the entrenched struggle of the Germans against the French and English seems to have no end, the Germans are defending their positions in a masterly way. There are losses and successes on both sides. Here will undoubtedly be decided the greatest struggle which the world has ever seen. Even if the Germans should occupy Warsaw, it would not much benefit their situation, as they would still have to throw all their disposable forces against France, England and Belgium. It is on the western frontier that Germany's fate will be decided.

Concerning the countries still neutral, France, England and Russia seem disappointed that their hopes of assist-

England. English merchantmen lie, with few exceptions, idly in their docks, those leaving for the high sea expecting to be sent to the bottom by the German submarines. About 130 merchantmen have already been sunk by the undersea boats. Whether the Germans will ever be able to invade England is to be decided in the course of the spring, but they have a firm intention of doing so.

The economical and financial problems in Germany and Austria will not in any way interfere with the war to the extent of inducing those countries to ask for peace. Georges Clemenceau has written sensibly on this question, urging his countrymen, the French, not to place their hopes of success in this direction and declaring that for many reasons, but particularly in consequence of the unquestionable moral force of the German people, it seems absolutely certain that Germany will overcome the threatened scarcity of food. As for the second war loan, its success is certain.

Neither officially nor semi-officially has anything whatever been said or done which would indicate the early close of the war for which the whole world is longing. In Germany the opinion prevails that it is yet too soon to talk about peace. The Kaiser certainly will never refuse peace overtures on the part of the Allies, if their conditions are compatible with Germany's honor.

Germany wants a peace assuring her complete liberty at sea and giving her a guarantee that she will not be disturbed for a long time to come. For this Germany ventured its existence, and the war must decide whether or not this country is to continue as a leading world power. In comparing quantities of men and resources of the two belligerents, Germany and Austria would lose, but it seems in this war as if the quality of men and organization would be the deciding factor.

In Germany at this time one looks at men and things only from the military point of view. All men not in the army form three classes. The last class of the Landsturm includes all men from 42 to 45 years of age who have done military duty when young and who are now awaiting a call to rejoin the colors. The Landsturm without arms is made up of men from 17 to 45 years of age who have never done military service; and these have lately been summoned before the recruiting commission. Many of those qualified have already volunteered. The third class includes all the men over 45 who have done their army service and who have no longer any connection with the military. These may volunteer, and many have done so. The others fight the war in the cafés and complain bitterly of the one o'clock closing rule, feeling that the war can never be adequately discussed by such an early hour.

Every German is hoping that a lasting peace between France and Germany will be the result of the present struggle, and this is the feeling not only of the people but of the government as well. The Kaiser has recently expressed his friendly feelings for the French to Sven Hedin, the Swedish writer, who in his recent book, "The People in Arms," says about the Kaiser:

He complains about the necessity which has obliged him against his wish to lead his army against the French and he hopes that the time will come when the French and Germans will be good neighbors. In order to arrive at this end, he had been working 25 years and hopes that a new order in the situation will be the result of this war.

However the progress of the war may go in Germany, from the duke to the simplest peasant but one word is heard, "*Aushalten*," which may be rendered in English as "keep through," and this word will be on every one's lips until the moment of victory or until the last hope is shattered. Either Germany secures complete victory in this war or Germany will be thoroughly beaten. To avoid the loss of German independence, every individual in the country is willingly making every possible sacrifice.



GERMAN SCHOOLBOYS IN TRAINING FOR THE NAVY

ance are far from coming true. Their great promises to those countries have not been taken up. Italy, which has long been considered on the verge of entering the war, will, it is generally believed here, realize her territorial ambitions by means of German-Austrian diplomacy. If that country should take up arms against Austria, and necessarily against Germany also, the position of the two latter would be of a most critical nature. The Turk as an ally of Germany has been underestimated. The bombardment of the Dardanelles has reopened the old Balkan quarrels and thereby made the political situation in eastern Europe more complicated than ever. The Allies in their attempt to open the way by sea to Russia will undoubtedly meet with tenacious resistance on the part of the Turks. On the sea the German submarine boats have achieved great distinction. Since the 18th of February they have been the terror of the North Sea, the Channel and, in fact, the whole of the waters surrounding



NEUTRAL PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AT LEIPZIG

Woman in the World War



TEA FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS

War's heaviest hand falls on women. It is their part to suffer in the inaction of the home, to wait anxious days and sleepless nights for the dreaded news from the front, to nurse back to life mangled wrecks of loved ones, to bear the burdens through long years that should have rested upon manly shoulders. Where war drags its crimson coils woman is ever its victim. Belgium, the Champagne country in France, East Prussia, Poland, Galicia, Serbia, tell the story. Wherever a country is conquered the non-combatant population must bear the yoke and smile—even as these Russian women are smiling as they serve tea to their enemies.



REFRESHMENT FOR HER DEFENDER

This French woman is giving a cup of wine to the tired chasseur. Later she may be one of the village women to minister to him as he comes back from the front in a box car with scores of other wounded men.



AMERICAN WOMEN WHO PLAY A PART IN THE WAR

Nurses at one of the American hospitals in Germany, photographed with army officers who have been inspecting the hospital. Hundreds of American women are in Europe as

nurses. They work hard for no pay, and often suffer in health. Every one of the ten nurses who went to Belgrade at the beginning of the war has been stricken with typhus.



KNITTING BETWEEN LETTERS

Every German woman is doing something for the men at the front. Knitting is a favorite occupation for spare moments, and scenes such as is here shown are to be observed in offices all over the empire. Clerks, stenographers, shop girls and others ply the busy needles during every possible moment.



THESE GIRLS WORK ABOUT THE COAL MINES OF BELGIUM

When the Germans occupied Belgium they stopped the women from working in the coal mines. About 40,000 were rendered idle and the distress was so great that the prohibition had to be modified

and 3,000 have been allowed to return to the pits. They work above ground only. For the most part these women miners are young. They are forbidden to work more than 10 hours a day.

Prosperity Dawns for Alaska

At last the resources of Alaska are in a fair way to be opened up. President Wilson and his advisors have decided on the route of the government railroad in that much-neglected territory and construction is to commence at once. This road, running from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a distance of 471 miles, will open up a great empire. The government will buy the existing Alaska Northern railroad, which runs from Seward through the Kenai Peninsula to Turnagain Arm, a distance of 71 miles. The road cost its owners a great deal more than the \$1,150,000 that the government has agreed to pay for it, but as the restrictions imposed upon the territory by the conservationists has made the property practically worthless the stockholders are glad to get back even a part of their money.



summer. The number of men to be employed will not be large and most of the labor will be supplied by residents of Alaska. Those from the outside who do secure jobs should be prepared to return to the States in the fall.

The building of this road, together with the opening of the Kuskokwim River to navigation by the discovery of a channel through its delta, will open to exploration and development a vast area of Alaska which is admittedly rich in minerals and parts of which may have agricultural possibilities. Alaska has already produced gold bullion to the value of more than \$200,000,000, and vast amounts of other wealth as well. Experts agree that the total mineral resources cannot yet be estimated. Mining in the interior has been impossible because heavy machinery could not be transported inland.

Seward, the seaboard terminus of the road, will profit greatly. The news that the town had been selected was received there by cable, and broke up a ball game. The saloons retired the cash registers from business and "set 'em up" to all comers. Real estate prices doubled in five minutes, and the town, which had been filling up with laborers in anticipation of the opening of construction work, took on the aspects of a boom. Many newcomers are living in tents owing to the lack of houses. New stores and restaurants are being opened everywhere.

VIEW OF SEWARD FROM THE BAY
The Alaskan town that is experiencing a boom because it has been selected as the terminus of the new government railroad.

let, to the Matanuska coal fields, a distance of 38 miles. This road will have a grade of only four-tenths of one per cent, and will open up a rich coal field from which shipments can be made during the greater part of the year. The coal is a high-grade bituminous, suitable for naval use.

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The government has withdrawn town sites along the route at Ship Creek, Matanuska Junction, in Susitna Valley, in the vicinity of Broad Pass and on the Nenana River. Some or all of these sites ultimately will be developed into villages. Ship Creek seems the most promising, owing to its having been selected as the shipping point for the Matanuska coal. Near the Tanana River is a large body of high grade lignite which will probably be largely used in Alaska, but the bituminous coal of Matanuska will be in demand for export. Alaska has suffered greatly because it has not been allowed to develop its coal, having been compelled to get its supply from the States at enormous prices. The Alaskans and the people of the Pacific Coast States are now looking forward to a more liberal policy and foresee an era of great prosperity.



BUSINESS STREET OF SEWARD
Fourth Avenue, where most of the stores are located. For weeks past men have been flocking to the town in hopes of getting work on the railroad.

The new road will be the government's first extensive experiment in building and operating railroads. Congress has authorized the expenditure of \$35,000,000 for the work, and construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible, under the direction of the Alaskan Engineering Commission. A side line will be built from Ship's Creek, on Cook's In-

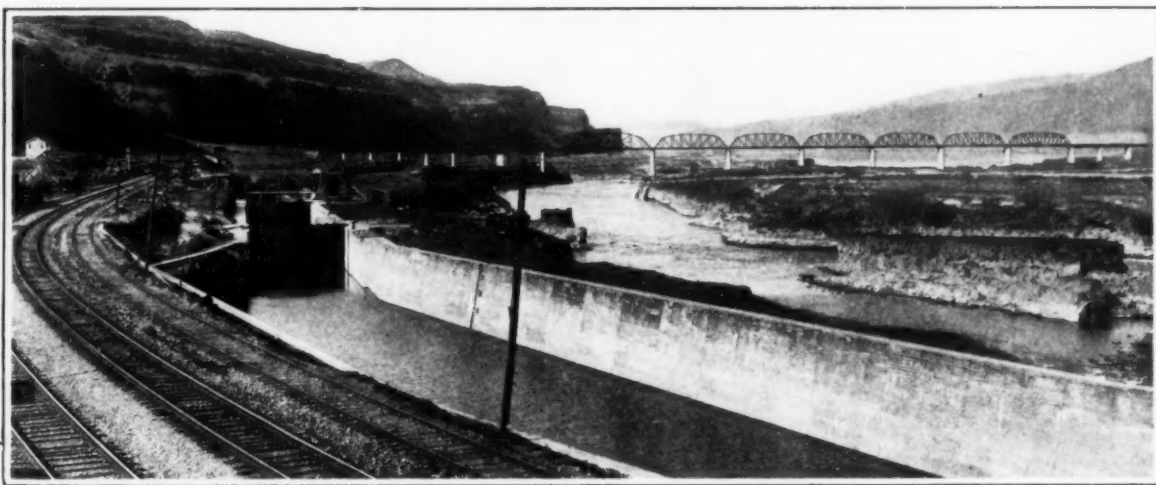
It is hoped that 40 miles of road can be completed this year. The Secretary of the Interior will have the work done by station men who will make direct contracts with the Commission for the construction of sections of the road. A warning has been issued to the public that the conditions in Alaska do not warrant any rush of men there this

Opening Up Our Second Largest River

By FRED W. VINCENT

AN immense empire, 300,000 square miles in extent, has just been opened to water traffic and 400 miles added to the total of navigable streams within the nation through the completion of the huge Celilo Canal on the Columbia River in Oregon, which will be celebrated by cities of the Pacific Northwest next week.

Cut through living rock for a distance of eight miles at a cost of \$6,000,000 to the government, the big water lane removes the last barrier to the navigation of the Columbia River and its main upper tributary, the Snake, from Lewiston, Idaho, to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 500 miles, and frees the currents of the Columbia itself to transportation as far as Priest River rapids, in Washington, about 450 miles from the sea. When the



CELILLO LOCKS SOON TO BE OPENED TO COMMERCE
These locks will make the Columbia River navigable for a distance of 450 miles.



THE FALLS THAT BLOCKED NAVIGATION ON THE COLUMBIA
It was to get around this obstruction that the government spent \$6,000,000 in building an eight-mile canal with a lift in the locks of 82 feet.

obstructions at these rapids are removed along with those at Kettle Falls then the Columbia—America's second largest river—will be navigable to Revelstoke, British Columbia, almost 1,000 miles.

Ten years of continuous operations were necessary to build the canal. The greatest part of it was drilled and blasted through solid lava rock.

To find a way for navigation around this turbulent stretch of the Columbia has been the dream of the Northwest since the famous exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1805. Near the upper end of the canal are the greatest obstructions. There the mile-wide river throws its thundering volume over Celilo and Horse Shoe falls; then impending, the tremendous bulk of water hurls itself into a rock-walled gorge only 165 feet wide, a channel so narrow that when Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, visited it he tossed a pebble from the Oregon to the Washington shore.

For three miles it boils, twists and contorts, 200 feet deep, through this contracted passageway, then divides its force into

(Continued on page 412)

People Talked About



CONGRESSMAN GARDNER AND THE ARMY RESERVE

Mr. Gardner has been the severest Congressional critic of our military unpreparedness, and recently pointed out that the United States Army Reserve consists of 16 men. He invited the Reserve to dine with him, and nine members accepted. At the dinner Mr. Gardner charged that the President had forbidden the Army and Navy Board to meet after it recommended that "preparations be made for a hostile emergency" last year; that the loss of the submarine *F-4* was due to neglect in the Navy Department, and that the resignation of Admiral Fiske as Aid for Operations was forced because of his frank statements as to naval deficiencies.



RECALLED FROM BERLIN

Mystery surrounds the recall of Major George T. Langhorne, formerly military attaché at the United States Embassy to Berlin. One report is that messages were sent by some one else over the major's signature to mislead the enemies of Germany; another that sentiment against Americans was so strong in Germany that duels were feared. All the military observers sent by this government to Germany have also been recalled.



FIFTY YEARS A TEACHER

Miss Sarah A. Brooks recently retired as a teacher in the Haven School, Chicago, after completing a full fifty years of service. Graduates of the school formed the Sarah A. Brooks Alumni Association "to make her comfortable." This object was attained by providing a pension of \$400 a year, which enables her to keep her little home.



INHERITS TEN MILLIONS

Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, was made the heir of the greater part of the \$10,000,000 estate of Miss Mary Elizabeth Garrett, of Baltimore. The two women had been close friends and workers together for the higher education of women. While the estate is left to Miss Thomas unconditionally it is understood that a large part of it will ultimately be applied to the needs of Bryn Mawr.



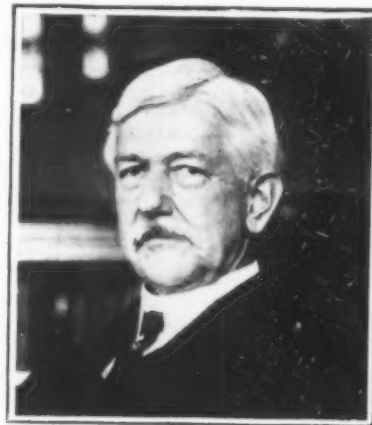
UNIVERSITY HEAD IN-AUGURATED

On April 21st Edward Kidder Graham was formally inducted into the office of President of the University of North Carolina in the presence of a notable gathering of educators. Among those participating were Presidents Lowell, of Harvard; Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins; Alderman, of Virginia; Finley, of the University of the State of New York; and Denny, of Alabama, and former President Venable, of North Carolina.



HONORED BY VETERANS

Mrs. George W. Hays, wife of the Governor of Arkansas, who has been selected as matron of honor at the reunion of the Arkansas division United Confederate Veterans at Richmond, Va., June 1-3. General J. R. Gibbons, commander of the division, appointed Mrs. Hays, as well as Mrs. Josie Appleman, of Little Rock, to be "Mother of the Division" and Miss Martha Hill, of Fort Smith, as sponsor.



MAY HEAD FIGHT AGAINST TYPHUS

The Rockefeller Foundation has offered a permanent position to Major General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, his first duty to be to head the fight against typhus fever in Serbia. This plague has attained a terrible hold in that country and threatens all Europe and even the United States. The Rockefeller Foundation, which was recently the victim of a hostile congressional investigation, has promptly undertaken to do what governments have failed to attempt.

RECENT WASHINGTON BRIDE

Mrs. Emmet C. Gudger, married recently to Paymaster Emmet C. Gudger, U. S. N., is the daughter of Senator and Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana. She is a Vassar graduate and all the attendants at the wedding were her former classmates. Mrs. Gudger is very popular in Washington society.



CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR AND HIS WIFE

William Hale Thompson was elected mayor of Chicago in March by the largest plurality ever given a mayor of that city. The result was a Republican landslide. This was the first mayoralty election in which women voted, but their vote was divided between the candidates on about the same lines as that of the men. Anti-Catholic and anti-German issues were, unfortunately, injected into the campaign.

Pictorial Digest World's News



AMERICANS HONOR A GERMAN SAILOR

Maximilian Prei, one of the crew of the interned German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, who was killed by a fall on the ship, was given a military funeral at Newport News, and an escort of 30 bluejackets from the United States battleship *Alabama* took part in the ceremony. Lieutenant J. H. Ingram was in command of them, and a large crowd lined the streets to witness the spectacle of German and American seamen marching together. Captain Thierichens with 200 unarmed sailors and 30 armed sailors from the *Prinz Eitel* and the ship's band formed the escort, the German sailors firing the salute over the grave. The *Prinz Eitel* is the ship that sank the American bark *William P. Frye*.



CALIFORNIA STUDENTS GIVE OPEN-AIR PAGEANT

The co-eds of the University of California give an annual Parthenia, in which hundreds of students participate. This year it occurred on April 10th, and was a great success. The dances are adapted from the old Greek classical dances and are very graceful and full of spirit. Thousands of spectators find accommodations on the sloping lawns that surround the open-air stage.



BIG PRIZES FOR PLANS TO RELIEVE TRAFFIC CONGESTION AT THIS CORNER

The Municipal Art Society, of New York, has offered three prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100, respectively, for the best suggestions for the relief of the traffic congestion at Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street, said to be the busiest corner in the world. Each competitor must present a plan drawn to a scale of one inch to 32 feet, before May 22, 1915. Full particulars of the competition may be had from the society at No. 119 East Nineteenth Street, New York. The competition is open to all, but only one plan will be considered from each contestant.



GERMAN SAILOR NEARLY KILLED

The soldier under fire when the man to the left having been wounded was made unconscious by a bullet, then dropped and to fire. The soldier cover could not stand they made soldiers with the soldiers. Much fighting had taken place along the beach.



THE BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPPEL

Ralph Cleaver has drawn, from a description by Private Charles, the first phases of the British advance at the French village of Neuve Chapelle. It is said to have been one of the hottest minor engagements of the war. It is certain that, though the British were in gaining and holding the position, they lost heavily. Sir John French, through failure to obey orders promptly a delay occurred which was rumored that three high British officers have been relieved of their commands.

gest of the News



CLIPPER-GERMAN
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AMERICAN SURGEONS AND
NURSES IN FRANCE

Two Red Cross units sent to help care for the wounded in France have been combined and are stationed at the hospital in the Palais d' Hiver, in Pau, officially known as Hôpital Annexe 117. They are in charge of Dr. R. M. Kirby-Smith, of Sewanee, Tenn., assisted by Dr. Rhodes Fayerweather, of Baltimore. Each unit consists of three surgeons and twelve nurses. American surgeons and nurses are highly appreciated in Europe, where they have given remarkable demonstrations of their skill.



SECOND GERMAN CRUISER SEEKS
REFUGE AT NEWPORT NEWS

The *Kronprinz Wilhelm* passing Old Point Comfort on April 11th on her way to the shipyard at Newport News to seek repairs. She had a list to starboard and was weather-beaten and bore several large patches on her port quarter. She is an auxiliary cruiser, formerly a trans-Atlantic liner. She cleared from New York shortly after the war started, and during eight months captured 15 Allied merchant ships, 14 of which she sunk. The British steamer *Chase Hill* was released, 300 prisoners being transferred to her. When she reached Newport News the *Kronprinz* had a number of prisoners on board, some of whom were suffering from beri-beri. Her captain insists that she will go to sea again as soon as she is repaired.



COMMANDER OF KRONPRINZ WILHELM
Captain Thierfelder, of the German commerce
raider, and Collector of the Port Hamilton, at
Newport News.



VE CH...STLY BRITISH VICTORY WHERE SOMEBODY BLUNDERED

began with the concentrated fire of 350 field pieces on a 2,000-yard front of the German position. The effect of the bombardment was so terrible that in some places the surviving Germans were completely dazed when the British approached. In other places the German, held stoutly to their entrenchments and were dislodged only after the most desperate bayonet fighting. The village itself was turned into a shambles, yet the British had to take it house by house, with fearful losses. Repeated counter attacks have failed to drive the British out of the trenches that cost them 12,000 men.



TURKISH INVADERS OF A PERSIAN TOWN

Russian forces were obliged to withdraw from the Persian town of Urumiah by a superior Turkish force. Seated in the center of the picture is the Kurdish leader of the Turkish irregular forces; to his right the Turkish consul and his staff, while at the extreme left is the chief of the tribesmen, said to be the most cruel man in the district. It is reported that over 25,000 native Christians were massacred in the district by the Kurds. Urumiah is of interest to Americans because it is an important mission center.



CLEAN STREETS TO AVOID STARVING
Turkish residents of Beirut, reduced to the verge of starvation by the war, accept small wages for street sweeping under the auspices of the American Red Cross.

SINCE the outbreak of the war, the condition of the poor in Turkey has been pitiable; but in the cold weather, they were worse off than before. The American Red Cross has done a great deal towards their relief here in Beirut. Of course the work has to be done systematically or much precious money would be wasted. Accordingly the city has been divided into ten sections, one or two ladies having charge of the poor from each quarter. Giving out food or money economically is a very hard task, and requires a great deal of patience. In order that the people may not receive more than their share of flour, a system of printed cards has been devised, which gives the name, address, age, and condition of the applicant and her family. Each woman receives flour according to the number of unemployed there are in her family, but if any are able to work, no flour is given her. Every case of poverty has to be investigated before aid is given. The idea now being enforced is that no person shall receive aid without doing some work for it.



DISABLED VESSELS IN THE HARBOR
The panic-stricken Turkish government took the masts out of all the sailing boats in Beirut harbor so that the British could not use them in case they captured the town.

American Relief in Beirut

By LEONARD MOORE

Few men come around to beg, that is to beg for food, because many of them who are of military age, and who have not already been taken, are hiding from the draft. For those however who are able to work, and are willing to work, provision has been made. The Municipal Government is cooperating with the Red Cross by furnishing the carts and the tools necessary for street cleaning. There are about 300 men now at work cleaning the roads, and there is a waiting list of about the same number. Owing to the lack of funds it is impossible to furnish work for all applicants; squads of men work three days in the week. The work they have done has greatly improved the streets, which look almost like fairyland where they have been cleaned, as compared with what they were before. And they are also kept clean, for every day or so, men go around in the morning to sweep up the rubbish, which has accumulated from the day before. The pay is about one half the rate of ordinary times.

This and the nature of the work act as a test as to whether the applicants really need the work or not. Some of the men who are not on the point of starvation, but who look forward to a rather black future, think it is below their dignity to work at cleaning the streets! But they will soon come to think differently.

Work has been provided for the women also. They sew whatever they are able, whether clothes or fancy needle work. They have also done such work as they could for the American Red Cross Medical Mission with the Ottoman army, which is stationed at Kefr Owja, some 30 miles south of Beersheba. This



RED CROSS TENTS IN THE AMERICAN COLLEGE GROUNDS
While these were on exhibition large crowds flocked to see them. The Turkish government confiscated all the tents at Beirut belonging to Thomas Cook & Sons, and is using them in the army.

work is such as rolling bandages and sewing garments for the camp hospital. The weak point in this scheme of sewing is that there will be no immediate market for the goods when they are finished. But as the women were originally promised pay the goods will have to be bought, even though no use can be found for them at present.

As a whole these people are very courageous even though they are faced by desperate conditions. "We do not mind so much about ourselves," they say, "but take pity on our poor children, and give us something for them now. Last night they went to bed without any supper at all, and night before last all they had was a few orange-peels, that they found out in the street." Women of good family, who formerly had work, find it very hard to go out and beg for bread. "It is hard, but it is much harder to send our children out to beg," they say. It is not so much the actual flour or bread which they are given, as the comforting words spoken, which cheer the people up. What many of them need is the knowledge that they have friends, who are looking after them, and in whom they may confide all their troubles and cares.

The Red Cross that is doing this good work is a branch of the American Red Cross. It is the first chapter of the American Red Cross formed outside of the United States. A great burden has been placed on it by the refugees from the interior who have sought protection in Beirut. The presence of American warships in that vicinity has given a feeling of protection to foreigners and native Christians.

Truth About a British Victory

By MARTIN MARSHALL

EARLY news about important events in the Great War is always incomplete and frequently misleading. Little by little the leading facts are revealed, so that sometimes many weeks after an important battle we learn enough about it to form some adequate idea of its extent, importance and strategy. One of the more decisive of the many clashes in the western theatre of war was the British advance at Neuve Chapelle. This was heralded by the Allied press as a great British victory and indeed the advantage, in the light of subsequent information, seems to have been decidedly against the Germans, but the victory was not lightly won. The statement of the British losses has just been made public and they total 12,811 men. This was a pretty stiff price to pay for the possession of a village and some trenches, but the victors console themselves by pointing out that the loss of the Germans must have exceeded 17,000.

Inasmuch as the British were the attacking force, it is quite likely that the German losses were much less than this number, especially in view of the admission in General Sir John French's official report that at one time during the battle there was considerable confusion in the British lines of advance owing to the failure of some officer, unnamed, to carry out his instructions. This confusion cost the attacking force heavily. The English papers hint that a great many British soldiers were killed by artillery fire of the British guns which was misdirected.

However, the advance was worth whatever it may have cost, not perhaps, on account of the small amount of territory gained, but because it demonstrated that the Allies can take the offensive successfully against the entrenched lines of the Germans. The British are especially well equipped in five- and six-inch field guns and a large number of these, as well as smaller calibre guns, were brought to bear on the section of the German trenches on which the attack was to be made, and trenches and men were literally blown into the air. In the infantry rush that followed the bombardment the British soldiers distinguished themselves and so did the German reserves who were hurried up to meet them, but the attacking party went through

and gained the position, which it has held in spite of repeated desperate counter attacks. What was done at Neuve Chapelle can be done elsewhere, if the Allies are willing to pay the tremendous price.

In the meantime the French have not been idle although there has been no general advance such as was anticipated for early spring. French gains have been made in Alsace and also around St. Mihiel and Les Eparges. All in all the



FRENCH PRISONERS MAKE SHOES OUT OF STRAW
Shoes are scarce in war time and many French prisoners of war in Germany have been in need of footwear. Some of them have been ingenious enough to make shoes out of plaited straw.

results during the past six weeks in the western theatre of war have been rather in favor of the Allies. In the east the supreme test had not been made at this writing, but it is probable that the Austrian army, reinforced, it is reported, by 280,000 German first line troops, will make a desperate stand against the Russian advance through the Carpathians. Fighting in the mountain passes in the midst of snow and wintry storms has been terrific, but so far has been only preliminary to the great struggle which

seems inevitable and which will determine, for the time being, the fate of Austria-Hungary.

It is now considered entirely probable that the heaviest military operations in the West will not be undertaken until June. The extent of the war is indicated in the statement published in *The Matin*, Paris, that the total of the Allies' battle fronts is 1,656 miles of which the Russians hold 851 miles, the French 540, the British 31, and the Belgians 17. The Serbians and Montenegrins are fighting along a line which covers 317 miles. The comparatively small extent of the British lines may be explained by the fact that the first British expedition to France consisted of only about 70,000 men and that the Allies' original lines have been maintained, although the British forces in France have been multiplied to, probably, more than 1,000,000 men. These will form part of the reserve strength with which the Allies expect to assault Germany when the time is ripe. But the British have not failed to do their share of the fighting, as is shown by the casualty report made in the House of Commons which shows the total number of killed, wounded and missing from the beginning of the war until April 11th to be 139,347.

Whatever talk there may be of the prospects of early peace, Lord Kitchener evidently sticks to his original theory that the war is going to be a long one. With 3,000,000 men enlisted, it is announced that a great patriotic campaign is to be opened to obtain more men for Kitchener's army. During a fortnight 1500 meetings will be held. Many stinging criticisms have been made of the method in which the British government seeks to induce recruiting. The United Kingdom is covered with placards and handbills calling in extravagant terms on all able-bodied men to enlist. These circus methods are certainly incompatible with the dignity of the British government, and it has been repeatedly pointed out that a more liberal censorship of the newspapers would have called forth more recruits than the present system and would have saved much money and some injury to national pride. Under present methods conscription will certainly be necessary if a considerable number of men must still be recruited.

THE FASTEST SELLING FINE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA

GENERAL Sam Houston won the Battle of San Jacinto because far in advance he had picked the spot where the fight should occur—took his position and waited for Santa Anna to meet him there.

In the general competition of automobiles today, the owner of a Franklin Car is occupying ground he picked for himself long ago.

It took foresight and sound judgment to see that ultimately the whole motor-car question would revolve around the principles represented by his car—lightness, strength, flexibility, easy riding qualities, high mileage per gallon of gas, low upkeep.

Now he has the satisfaction of hearing other men endorse his principles without being able to match his facts.

He sees them all maneuvering toward that picked ground of economy, light-weight and efficiency—supported by a battery of "talkingpoints" to meet Franklin facts, Franklin figures, Franklin performance.

Franklin light-weight begins with the Franklin system of Direct - Air -

Cooling. All the weight of water, water-circulating system, radiator, pipes, jackets, pump and fan are done away with at one stroke; and with these 177 superfluous parts goes all the extra weight necessary to carry this plumbing.

But it does not stop there.

Franklin Light-weight is Scientific Light-weight with Flexibility

Less weight under the springs. On a Franklin Car the front axle, rear axle and wheels all together weigh only 321 pounds.

What breaks up a car is rigid heavy construction below the springs pounding

the road—sudden blows jarring every part of the mechanism. This is what causes rapid depreciation. It is almost as destructive as direct violence.

If you want to know what Franklin light-weight with flexibility means in added strength—what it means to the life of a car, go to a used-car dealer and try to buy a second-hand Franklin Car.

Franklin Economy is Not a Chance Result Depending upon Good Luck

It is built into the car.

Poor tire service is the fault of the car-maker—not of the tire-maker.

ing that it cost less to maintain the Franklin Car than the cheapest car made.

Franklin Gasoline Mileage Performance. See the legally certified statements sworn before duly commissioned State officials throughout the United States, showing that 94 Franklin Cars averaged 32.8 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

Franklin Cooling Performance. See official certificates sworn before 116 American Notaries Public, that 116 Franklin Stock Cars ran 100 miles each on low gear within 10 hours without stopping the engine.

Franklin Tire Mileage Performance.

See records loaned by permission of Franklinowners, showing an average of 8,997 miles per set of tires.

Franklin Oil Consumption Performance. See records showing that Franklin owners are averaging from 400 to 900 miles per gallon of oil.

Franklin Fuel Consumption Performance. See the official report of Yale University by Arthur Benjamin Browne,

M.E., and E. H. Lockwood, M.E., that the Franklin Car showed the lowest fuel mileage cost of any car tested.

Franklin Efficiency Performance. See official test diagram of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., showing that the Franklin Car delivered 84.4 per cent. of its engine power to the rear wheels in actual driving energy.

Franklin Easy Riding Performance. See any Franklin dealer. He will show you how a Franklin Car will go further in a day with the greatest comfort and at the least expense.

The facts are available. Any Franklin dealer will give them to you.



The Biggest Shipment of Fine Motor Cars Ever Made. A Train-load—Twenty-two Freight Cars of Franklin Automobiles Leaving Syracuse, N. Y., for the Pacific Northwest

In 1914 the people of New England bought \$30,000,000 worth of cars, but spent \$15,000,000 for new tires alone. In two years, tire expense equals the cost of their cars.

One of the reasons, perhaps, why the sale of the tire-saving Franklin Car shows such a startling increase in that section—an increase of more than 141 per cent. in the last six months.

You are going to buy a car on the basis of proven results. You are looking for facts—something more convincing than statements, claims or assurances.

Franklin Economy Performance. See the U. S. Government report show-

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



—baked ham

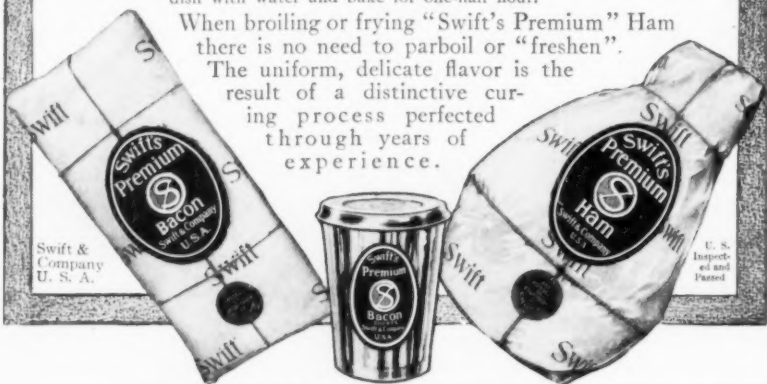
If you want to give the whole family a genuine treat, order a whole "Swift's Premium" ham and bake it at home.

Try This Recipe

Boil a whole "Swift's Premium" Ham slowly (one-half hour for each pound), changing the water when half done. Remove the rind and insert cloves in the soft fat, covering thickly with brown sugar. Place in a baking dish with water and bake for one-half hour.

When broiling or frying "Swift's Premium" Ham there is no need to parboil or "freshen".

The uniform, delicate flavor is the result of a distinctive curing process perfected through years of experience.



-Another-FEDERAL

Well
Fargo & Co
Express



SAVES TIME AND MONEY

For rush service, prompt deliveries, greater delivery radius, economy, increased business and profits, no better investment can be made than Federalized Transportation.

Wells Fargo & Company bought a Federal Fleet for use in their various branches—after a most thorough and searching investigation.

Many other concerns have found that "Federalized means economized" delivery.

Let us show you how Federalized Transportation saves in your business. 1½ ton worm and chain drive—3½ worm drive.

FEDERAL

MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

R.F.H. 432-440 LEAVITT ST. DETROIT-MICH.

Opening Up Our Second Largest River

(Continued from page 406)

several canyons and after rushing over a number of rapids, reunites and emerges at The Dalles, eight miles from the first fall, as placid, slow-moving and well-behaved river as the Hudson.

The celebration marking the formal opening will begin May 1st at Lewiston, Idaho, head of navigation on the Snake, and end at Astoria, May 8th. Ceremonies of dedication will be held at the canal May 5th.

On the Washington side of the Columbia is the North Bank road, a part of the Hill system, and on the Oregon side the Oregon Washington Railroad and Navigation Company's line, a unit of the transcontinental system created by Harriman. Both systems tap all the larger fruit, grain and stock growing sections drained by the Columbia and the Snake in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, while water vehicles at the present time can look only to tonnage originating along the narrow strip shoring the rivers. The canal's operation will not, in itself, create more trade. New capital and new people will be needed to do this. In addition highways into the interior to lessen cost of freighting to and from the river will be necessary.

The American Merchant Marine

With sugar and apples, and copper and steel,
And canned goods and silver and gold,
And timber and corn-meal, and cotton and wheat,

Packed full in the depths of each hold,
Shall we hail it again sweeping proudly along
O'er the turbulent waters of green,
To the churning and turning and thunder
of screws

The American merchant marine?

Will the splendor of stars, and the ripple of bars,
And the glory of red, white and blue
Appear on the deep as in earlier days

From the brig and the schooner they flew?
It is many a year since that radiant flag
On the bosom of ocean was seen,
May it soon be unfurled and encircle the world

With America's merchant marine!

O! navy of commerce, armada of trade,
Sail forth to the conquests of peace,
Go carry the flag to the Niger and Nile,
And the islands of Britain and Greece.

At last let America come to her own
And rule o'er the billows a queen,
The ports from Suez to Manila await
The American merchant marine.

MINNA IRVING.

No Slangy Bible

THE novel suggestion is made that the Bible should be rewritten in slang, and quite as surprising as the proposal itself is the fact that it comes from a prominent English member of the Society of Friends. The idea of Mr. Horace Swan, who startled the members of the Friends' Church in Richmond, Ind., was that the Bible should be revised so that it would be read with as much interest as the account of an American baseball game. He would have it "smack of the parlance of the bleachers and verbiage of Coney Island." From all such translations, in the language of the prayer book, "Good Lord Deliver Us." Already we have itinerant evangelists who take the liberty of translating the Bible into current speech and baseball slang. This is not particularly edifying to hear, and to put the same language in print would lower immeasurably the tone of the Bible, and not reach the people any better with its truth than they are reached at the present time.

Though it contains no slang, the Twentieth Century New Testament is colloquial and present-day in its language. Lacking the dignity we associate with the Scriptures, even this translation has failed to awaken much interest. The Bible can be made virile and appealing in its message without degrading it to the slang level of Coney Island or the bleachers of a baseball park. Unquestionably the most accurate English translation of the Scriptures is the American Revision, but the King James version, solely on the ground of the unexampled beauty of its English, still maintains a strong hold upon the people, and, for this reason, many will continue to prefer it to any other translation. We do not want to see the Bible put into American slang.

The Jew in American History

WITH the large place the Jews have in the life of this country at present we are well acquainted, but we have seldom thought of their activity in the Colonial period of our history or in the early years of the Republic. At the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical

"THIS is the Counter Cabinet from which I sell dust-proof, germ-free, snowy-white
SEALPACKERCHIEF

in the sanitary sealed package. Yes, sir. You can't mistake this Cabinet. I notice it caught your eye the moment you came in."

Packages for Men and Women, Containing 1 for 10c, 3 for 25c, 2 for 25c, 3 for 50c, 1 for 25c

On Sale in the Good Shops

Ask for SEALPACKERCHIEF by name which appears plainly on each package and see that the seal is unbroken.

SEALPACKERCHIEF CO.

Broadway at 25th St.
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Offices in
Chicago, St. Louis,
San Francisco



Society, held in New York City, the first day's session was devoted to the activity and influence of Jews, mostly of Portuguese stock, during our Colonial and Revolutionary periods. One paper brought out the part played by the Gratz brothers, Jewish merchants of Philadelphia, in the trade development of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. A paper read by Dr. Harold Korn of New York gave the results of a careful study of advertisements in the newspapers of New York and Massachusetts from 1761 to 1789, showing the extent and the varied nature of Jewish mercantile activity at that period. Another paper brought out the part played by a Jew—Moses M. Hays—in the introduction of Free Masonry into this country. Secretary Friedenberg, as the result of extended research, reported that when the Revolution came, the Jews, almost without exception, took the American side. "So far as is known," he said, "there were only two Jewish families among the United Empire Loyalists." Scattered over all the face of the earth, it has generally been true that the Jews as a people have been loyal to the land they have adopted, and this sometimes in the face of religious persecution.

Leslie's in the Lead

From the Livonia (N. Y.) Gazette

JUST as LESLIE'S WEEKLY gave illustrations of the scenes attending the San Francisco earthquake and fire that could not be approached by any other paper, so it is now giving pictures of events in the war zone that no paper can duplicate. There's a reason for LESLIE'S growing subscription list in this and other countries.

The Greedier Man

Author's nagging wife—I wish you got a dollar for every word you write!
Irritated author—I wish I got half a cent for every word you speak!—Judge.

CAREFUL DOCTOR

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs.

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

Some truly scientific physicians recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist from N. Y.—and, as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY Illustrated by "ZIM"

THE annual spring training trips of the larger baseball outfits to the sunny climes of the Southland from a very modest beginning have evolved into a costly and burdensome luxury, and the magnates, during the last few years, have fairly groaned under the tremendous expense of these conditioning junkets. In the early days of the training trips the manager of each club took about a dozen of his "regulars" to some spot blessed with more pleasant and warmer weather than encountered in the northern states during the early spring, and the comparatively trifling cost was more than discounted by the improvement in the physical condition of the men when the time for the season's opening rolled round.

To-day, however, all this is changed, and some of the major league commanders take to the training camps as many as fifty players, including veterans and recruits. Under the new rules restricting the number of regular performers on each team to twenty-five or less, half of those whose training and conditioning are paid for by the club owners must be returned to the bushes, not to overlook the fact that climatic conditions in this country have so changed that too often the training camp enjoys but little better weather than is to be found in the North, thereby minimizing the amount of good done the players. Under these conditions it is small wonder that the magnates are kicking against the ever-increasing training burden, and begging for relief.

Three reform measures have been suggested: First, to train in the North at the various ball parks; second, to compel each player to do his training at home and report for service at the season's beginning in good physical shape, and third, to cut the time spent at training camps to two weeks or ten days.

The first suggestion is impractical. On March 28, I looked over the improvements being made on the Chicago Federal League park in the midst of a driving snow storm with the wind off Lake Michigan cutting through my extra heavy clothing and chilling me to the bone. The following day I asked President Johnson what he thought about spring training in the North, but he merely laughed, refusing to commit himself. On April 3 Philadelphia, New York and other northern cities were visited by the winter's worst blizzard. There is considerable reason in the second suggestion. The ball player's physical condition goes a long way toward earning his bread and butter. Why, therefore, shouldn't he, like men in other walks, report for service in fine form? The recruits of each team might be taken to camp for three weeks and put through their paces and taught new tricks of their trade by the manager and a couple of veterans. A few days before the opening of the season the regulars should be on hand, but physically fit in every particular. This probably will be the solution of the problem fixed upon a year or two hence, when the baseball war is over, and players are no longer able to dictate terms through fear that they will jump. But next season, if the organized and "outlaw" aggregations continue at odds, most of the teams will try the experiment of a very limited training season in the South, with a few barn-storming games in the "bushes" and a week of practice on the home grounds just previous to the official opening.

But I feel sure of one thing—the magnates are going to put an end to the long junkets which eat up the first month's gate receipts and they are going to insist that the men reach the training camps in far better condition than they have in the past.

The Stranger

(A Long Way After Bret Harte)
"I boxed with Jess," the stranger said;
Said the fight fan: "Say no more,
But sit you down in that easy chair
And spile me some ring-side lore."
"I boxed with Jess," the stranger said;
Said the fight fan: "I'd hear more,
But first partake of some meat and drink,
Of which I've a goodly store."

The stranger ate and drank his fill,
Then lighted a good cigar,
And smoked awhile with a dreamy smile
Ere he talked of the new fight star.
"I boxed with Jess"—at length he spoke.
"I know," said the kind fight fan.
"You trained the lad down Cuba way
To lick that colored man."
"You've mixed your dates," the stranger said;
"It was back in nineteen-one,
When Willard and I together played
And boxing was our best fun."
The fight fan uttered not a word,
But he must have felt some sore;
For he landed twice on the stranger
Who would box with Jess no more.

A Peculiar Fed Opening Game

I witnessed the opening game of the Federal League season at Washington Park, Brooklyn, between the Tip Tops and the Buffeds, and I can truthfully say that it was the weirdest spectacle yours truly ever saw on a ball field. The contest lasted for three hours and ten minutes (almost a record), the score was 13-9, with the two teams making twenty-four hits for a total of 36 bases, nine errors, and thirty-one men taking part in the contest. In the seventh inning Grover Cleveland Land, the big Brookfed catcher, was sent in to bat for Pitcher Upham, with one on base and the score tied

at the time. Land singled and then a youngster was sent in to run for him. In the following inning Land went behind the bat and finished the contest, although he was officially out of the game.

Now this is written in a kindly spirit and with no intention of knocking the Messrs. Ward, owners of the Brookfeds. From the day they entered baseball they have won the admiration of the fans by their clean and sportsmanlike behavior and they have constituted a good share of the backbone and fighting spirit of the Feds. Undoubtedly such an exhibition never again will be seen on a Federal League park, but it demonstrated that yours truly has been right in saying more than once that certain persons in the new organization have spent too much time playing politics, boasting, doing press agent stunts and fooling with court actions when they might have employed their time to better advantage preparing their teams for real big baseball effort. No explanations will gloss over the fact that a player was permitted by the umpires to leave a contest and return

again, or that these officials allowed a nine-inning game to string along more than an hour beyond the usual limit. And only foolish judgment from the benches caused thirty-one men to be sent into the fray. But these are the kind of rough edges which the new league must see are smoothed away rapidly if it wishes to compete with the National and American organizations, and this work can be done only by the league officials, owners and managers getting together at once and working for a common cause.

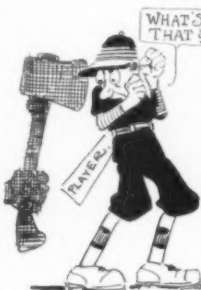
That Cheerful Sound

The farmer loves to hear the crow
Of the cock at break of day,
While others much prefer the clang
Of the breakfast bell, they say.
But sweeter far to me's the sound—
As I sit in the big ball lot—
Of the willow's zing 'gainst the old
horseshoe
Which announces the base-hit swat.
Aye! The good old base-hit swat.
The popping cork is music sweet
To many a listening ear,
Though some prefer the auto's horn
With its "honk, honk," loud and clear;
But soothing after a toilsome day—
When troubles should be forgot—
Is the bat's sharp crack as it stings
the ball
Which proclaims the base-hit swat.
Yep! The fine old base-hit swat.

In Jest and Otherwise

My candidate for any endurance contest which can be suggested is the judge who took under advisement the suit brought by the Feds in an effort to prove that organized baseball had violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

"What is a 'white hope'?" asks an inquiring reader. Usually he is a large, two-handed person able to earn sufficient money in the ring to support and feed an easy going, well-dressed, ready talking gentleman who can't fight but is willing to "manage" some one who can as long as he brings in the coin or until a more promising mark comes along. Next!



Since the player limit rule went into effect.

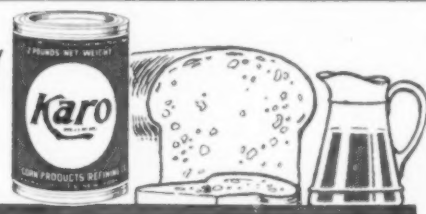


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Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Tammany's Hold on Congress

CHARLES F. MURPHY, boss of Tammany Hall, will control the pivotal votes in the House of Representatives at Washington throughout the Sixty-fourth Congress. When the election of Whitman and Wadsworth was assured it was feared that Tammany was facing a long, hard winter, with no coal in the bin and little food in the pantry. Murphy lost control of the vast patronage of New York City when John Purroy Mitchel, the fusion candidate for Mayor, was elected a year ago. The election of Whitman meant the dislodgement of Tammany from the seat of patronage power at Albany. In city and state, therefore, Tammany seemed to be an outcast, but now the smoke of the Wigwam is seen rising from Capitol Hill in Washington. When President Wilson controlled the House by a majority of 145, he could laugh at the importunities of Tammany. Its dozen or more votes meant nothing. They might have been cast with the Republicans at any time without influencing the result. It was probably because of this fact that Tammany was ignored in the distribution of patronage. Senator O'Gorman, of New York, backed many candidates for office, but none was appointed. John J. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee, also urged men for office, but was unsuccessful. He finally headed a delegation to the White House to protest against this treatment, arguing to the President that the New York delegation was supporting all Administrative measures and should, therefore, be recognized in the distribution of patronage. The President answered pleasantly, but no patronage was forthcoming.

It is a political maxim that as New York goes, so goes the Nation. Senator O'Gorman made a similar statement with reference to the way the wishes of the 10,000,000 people of New York were being ignored when the ship-purchase bill fight was on. However, there is a larger significance to this patronage fight than the loss of New York State in the next election. The legislators who have been ignored will dominate all legislative matters and appropriations in the next Congress. The Tammany delegation alone will be able to block any Administration bills.

There will be 435 members in the House, distributed among the parties as follows: Democrats, 232; Republicans, 190; Progressive, 9; Prohibition, 1; Socialist, 1; Independent, 1; Vacancy, 1. Thus the Democrats have a majority of 29. Fifteen of their votes going to the opposition, conceding that the opposition votes will usually be consolidated, will turn the majority against the Democrats. Tammany votes and the votes which can be counted upon to affiliate with them will at any time swing the House against the Administration. No longer will the crack of the whip from the White House make the members of the House of Representatives jump through a hoop.

The Worries of a President

PERHAPS it may seem that there could be no finer position than being President of the United States. An annual salary of \$75,000 a year, with \$25,000 a year for traveling expenses, automobiles and carriages, and with most of the household expenses paid, might make the job attractive to any man. But Woodrow Wilson has his worries. Naturally he cannot consider calmly the failure of his party to redeem the one big promise which was put forward as the overshadowing issue of the 1912 campaign; namely, the reduction of the cost of living. Nor is it to be expected that he can be unmoved by the nationwide protest against the low tariff and other measures put through by the Democratic party. But the thing that is most perplexing and embarrassing to the President is the attitude of many of the leaders of his own party towards him. He has felt it necessary to take a definite stand against Tammany Hall in New York and has said that under no circumstances will he recognize any of the leaders of the organization in matters of patronage. Likewise, he has found it necessary to antagonize Tom Taggart in Indiana and Roger Sullivan in Illinois. The National Committeeman in Pennsylvania, A. Mitchell Palmer, has distributed all the patronage of that state to the enemies of the "Old Guard" Democracy and consequently the Democratic party there is split wide open. Palmer, meanwhile, has accepted the position of

judge of the Court of Claims, so that a new Wilson leader will have to be found when the "Old Guard" seeks to regain control. In the management of his party, as in his attitude towards Huerta in Mexico, the President has tried to work out an idealistic theory, formed in years when he labored in the class-room.

That Gasoline Discovery

IS Dr. Walter F. Rittman's much-heralded discovery of marvelous dyestuff and gasoline processes merely a scientific false-alarm? This question raised by scientists who have noted the publicity campaign conducted by the Department of the Interior to advertise the Rittman discovery, was put squarely to Van H. Manny, Acting Director of the Bureau of Mines, and he said that government officials had faith but would await further tests to demonstrate the commercial practicability of the processes before making any further announcements. However, the publicity campaign started by Secretary Lane's announcement of the marvelous "discovery" has induced a New York firm to make a contract for the expenditure of \$200,000 on a plant at Pittsburgh where further tests are now being made to see whether the processes are practicable. Certainly the government isn't going to spend any of its own money. It is going to let private concerns take the chance. Incidentally, even the government officials who are most enthusiastic about young Dr. Rittman admit that all he had achieved so far has been done in the laboratory. The great test will be in making the processes commercially practicable, which is a different matter, since many things that come out all right in the laboratory prove entirely too expensive to compete with products used for the same purpose already on the market.

Some pretty able scientists say that Rittman might have obtained from German books just as much as he discovered in the laboratory. Others defend him. The principal criticism is that he rushed into print to make his announcement, although he knew that other men were working on the same processes. But the most remarkable feature of all is the fact that applications for patents on processes in the same scientific field are already on file in the Patent Office, according to admissions made there to the writer. The government wants to patent Mr. Rittman's processes for increasing the supply of gasoline from petroleum and for extracting tuluol and benzol for dyestuffs, but it must first show that Rittman has not infringed upon the rights of other scientists who have worked to the same end.

Unlucky

Cynicus—I once knew a fellow who gave a girl an engagement ring of opals.
Sillicus—Gracious! Wasn't it unlucky?
Cynicus—You bet it was! She married him.—Judge.

Books Worth While

BULENCE'S MYTHOLOGY (Revised and Enlarged), by Thomas Bulfinch. (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, \$1.50 net.) The most complete one-volume collection of ancient myths and legends in existence.

THE BOOK OF ATHLETICS, edited by Paul Withington, M.D. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston, \$1.50 net.) A collection of stirring articles on every form of athletics by thirty college stars, champions and trainers.

THE MAN WHO DREAMED RIGHT, by W. Holt White. (Mitchell Kennerly, New York, \$1 net.) Myrmis, the hero of this extraordinary tale, has the gift of dreaming every night the exact details of something which is to take place on the morrow.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT A GREAT EVIL, by Christabel Pankhurst. (The Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews, New York.) A brief but exceedingly plain discussion of the "hidden scourge," or sexual disease, by the daughter of the famous English suffragette. Votes for women and the single moral standard are suggested as the remedies for the evil.

WHAT MEN LIVE BY, by Richard C. Cabot. (Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, \$1.50 net.) A professor in Harvard Medical School here preaches in a fresh and vital way upon four great elements that enter into every man's life—work, play, love and worship. Out of a wide experience as a physician, who is also a psychologist, Dr. Cabot shows the healing power of these four elements.

THE BUSINESS OF ADVERTISING, by Earnest Elmo Calkins. (D. Appleton & Co., New York, \$2.00 net.) One of the leading authorities on advertising describes in narrative style what is done from the beginning to the end of an advertising campaign. He covers the entire subject briefly enough for the busy business executive, extensively enough for the beginner in advertising, and interestingly enough for anyone who wants a practical book on up-to-date business methods.

OCEAN TRAFFIC AND TRADE, by B. Olney Hough. (Lassalle Extension University, Chicago, Ill.) A large volume of over 400 pages treating most thoroughly every phase of ocean commerce. Designed as a text book in the correspondence course of the Lassalle Extension University, the work is of general interest to all business men who are desirous at this opportune time to extend the over-seas trade of the United States. The book is quite up to date in its treatment of the conditions that have arisen out of the European War.

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Conducted by W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This department is maintained for the benefit of American exporters. Its editor has had 20 years' experience in placing American-made goods in foreign markets, and will answer promptly and without charge inquiries about trade conditions, selling methods and other matters pertaining to foreign markets. Address inquiries to Export Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

RUSSIA has abolished the preferential tariff agreement with Germany and Austria-Hungary. This is perhaps the greatest commercial blow Germany has received since the war began, for fully 50 per cent. of her export trade was with Russia. Owing to the advantage which this preferential tariff gave her, she not only sold Russia much which was produced within her own territory, but also acted as a sort of commission broker or middleman in trade between the Czar's domains and other nations, in this manner handling much material manufactured in the United States. After the war Austria-Hungary and her ally will be denied an entrance into this market, for the hatred of these countries is intense in Russia. While the general belief is that Russia will throw the doors of trade open to the world, still there is a possibility, strongly hinted at in diplomatic circles, that the United States, France and Great Britain will jointly share in some special commercial privileges with this vast country. In fact Russia



J. M. PAVITT

Who points out that great trade opportunities present themselves in Russia and Siberia.

has already indicated her willingness to give our nation many concessions in the hope of diverting directly our trade to her shores, desiring to further cripple Germany and at the same time eliminate for her merchants' benefit, and ultimately her citizens', the middleman's profit, which was exorbitant.

Russia and Siberia are to-day, with the possible exception of China, positively the best markets of the entire world. Both of these lands, with their 135,000,000 inhabitants, are awakening from the lethargy which submerged them, and look to us with a sincere feeling of friendship to assist them in their preliminary steps along the path of modern development.

J. M. Pavitt, an American, whom I have known for a long time, a leading official of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, a capitalist and promoter of large enterprises in the Far East, has just returned to this country after an absence of sixteen years. In an interview given to LESLIE's he said:

"When I knew war was declared, I realized from my knowledge of Siberia and Russia that a wonderful trade opportunity was presented by these countries to America, and I therefore decided to pay a visit to the larger cities of these lands, study the needs of the people, make the necessary financial and trade connections and endeavor to secure a share of this valuable business. Let me state, emphatically, that the war has scarcely disturbed the masses of either Siberia or Russia. As a matter of fact, many of the people know nothing of it. In Siberia, I visited several districts and finally went to Russia. I spent much time in the larger cities like Moscow, and prospects were so encouraging that I was three months in Petrograd. Everywhere I did business and could have done more had I been better informed along certain lines in America. To get in touch with the markets of the States, I spent over \$7,000 for cablegrams.

"Harbin, in Manchuria, is a little Chicago. In twelve years it has grown from a village of mud huts to a prosperous, modern, up-to-date city, with gas, electric lights, asphalted streets, sewers, water-works, electric cars, sky-scrapers, European banks, theaters, and more than 150,000 people. It will continue to grow and prosper. I look for its population to double in another ten years, for there are opportunities for everybody. Vladivostok, with 100,000 population; Nikolajeffsk, a port at the mouth of the Amur River, with 15,000, and Blagoweschensk, 25,000, are hustling, developing cities with great futures before them. These are only a few of the cities of Siberia, which to-day has more than 20,000,000 inhabitants. Of course in all of these cities there are to be found many Japanese, Koreans and some Chinamen, but the business, as a rule, is in the hands of Europeans. The other nationalities form the laboring classes and the petty tradesmen. Russia is pouring emigrants into Siberia at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. Most of these people

are of the peasant farming class. They are honest, religious, hard workers, used to primitive conditions, and make ideal settlers. They are given free passage, fed en route, allotted a farm proportionate to the number in the family, given farming implements, draft animals, cattle, farming tools and furniture and really established on the land. Within a few years they will be shipping grain all over the world, and, owing to the adaptability of the land to grazing purposes, large abattoirs are sure to be established and frozen meat will become one of the leading exports.

Railroads are being built and projected and municipal and national improvements of great importance are in progress. Everything possible is being done to develop the country. In this respect the Russian Government has established a standard for efficiency.

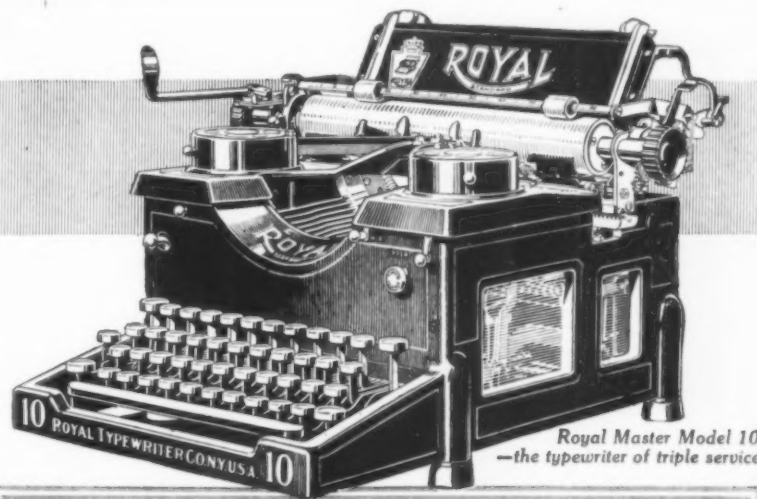
"But this trade must be catered to and taken care of. The United States is nearer to Eastern Siberia than Russia herself. Nature has favored us in this respect. Owing to the water routes to Siberia we are in a position to land our goods in that country cheaper than they can be landed from any European country. The markets are open to us if we go after the business, but neither the Russian nor the Siberian will force the trade into our hands. Japan will be our principal competitor and should not be considered seriously, as the things she will supply will be typical national products and will not interfere in the least with our trade.

"The natural resources of Siberia in timber, gold, coal, minerals of all kinds, petroleum, as well as its agricultural and cattle-raising possibilities, are practically inexhaustible. Both the people of Siberia and the Russians like us as individuals and as a nation. They regard all of us as mechanical geniuses. The phonograph, the sewing-machine, the typewriter, the moving picture, the telephone and the automobile industry in this country have been responsible for this idea. Their greatest requirements are tools, manufacturing machinery, manufactured articles, cotton, woolsens, shoes, hardware, and tobacco. It is the desire of these folks ultimately to be able to produce such goods themselves, and they will accomplish their purpose. From peasant to plutocrat, from merchant to millionaire, the Russian and Siberian welcome this opportunity to escape from the commercial bondage in which Germany has virtually held them for so many years.

"If we go after this trade at once, we can get it and secure a foothold in these lands before either England or France possibly can, owing to the war which is engaging their attention. I shall be glad to cooperate with LESLIE's WEEKLY in aiding my fellow Americans to get their share of this lucrative business and will be only too pleased through your Export Department to help any one sincerely disposed to consider entering this territory."

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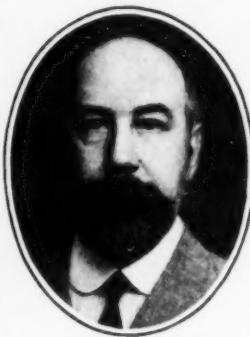
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A capable financier recently appointed president of the Union Trust Company of Albany, N. Y.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JACOB COMPANY, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communication are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

HAS the bull market come to stay? Any one who can answer this question correctly can make himself rich.

We must judge of the future by the past. From that basis the stock market is entitled to a further advance unless some extraordinary and unexpected blow to prosperity is inflicted, such, for instance, as our involvement in the war, failure of our crops, or a wide-sweeping calamity.

Always after a prolonged period of depression and liquidation, chances favor a rise rather than a further decline. No one knows how far a bull movement will go when the rise begins. The worst panic we have ever had, at least in my memory, was that in 1873, after the Jay Cooke failure. It left the leaders in Wall Street heavily encumbered with securities. The latter declined to unparalleled figures. A comparison between the prices then and now would be amazing.

At that time Jay Gould was one of the leaders of Wall Street. He was loaded with securities. When the stock market began to revive in 1877, he was only too glad, after it had advanced 20 points, to unload. That seemed to be as far as the advance could go, in the judgment of this astute and able trader, and he proceeded to sell the market short. Still it went up until it had gone 20 points still higher, involving heavy losses to the short sellers.

Then Gould made up his mind that the market was in for a strong bull movement and he proceeded to load up with the choicest securities, which were then the railways. He held them until the rise culminated and took a splendid profit, one of the largest taken by any leader on the street.

Bull movements that endure are those that follow long periods of depression. It is true that prices are not as low now as they were after the panic of 1873, for holders, large and small, are more inclined to look upon their holdings in the light of investments and to retain them as long as they are able to do so. Probably ten times as many persons are investing in stocks and bonds now as in 1873.

But bargains are still to be found if one has the gift of selection. The rise in Bethlehem Steel, mysterious as it seemed to be, had a basis in the official reports of its enormous earnings during the past year. Many a trader who depends upon information rather than rumors for his action felt justified in taking on some Bethlehem Steel Common (regardless of its failure to pay dividends) in the belief that it must be worth more than its low selling price and that some day dividends would come and perhaps be coupled with a stock or extra dividend.

There are low-priced industrial and railway shares that by a process of rejuvenation and reconstruction could be put back on the dividend list. The question is, "Will they be?" And another question is, "Can they be?" They certainly can if railroads are given fair play by federal and state authorities, and the tendency all over the country is now to insist upon fair play for all corporations. If the warfare on big

business should cease, a number of low-priced industrials also would have prospects of dividends.

This is the situation. But who can tell the outcome? Some say: "One man's guess is as good as another's." But this is not a guessing contest. It is a question of wisdom, foresight, experience and knowledge.

K., Hoboken, N. J.: Braden Copper must not be regarded as an investment. It has speculative possibilities. It is located in Chile, a good way from home.

C., Miami, Ariz.: Butte & Superior Copper Co. is said to be controlled by the Guggenheim interests. It has large properties successfully operated, as the ore yields zinc and silver as well as copper.

L. X., South Bend, Ind.: Central Leather Pfd. is a much safer purchase than the Common. Heavy holders of the latter have for years been seeking a market for it by doing their best to make it attractive.

R., New York: It is impossible to get information about the Victoria Chief Copper Mining & Smelting Co. Some men of prominence endorsed the proposition originally. It is charitable to believe that they were misled.

Chance, Elmira, N. Y.: Great Western Pfd., the old Rock Island stock and Erie Second Pfd., both recently selling around 35, have possibilities for the patient holder. In an active market, Erie stocks sometimes take the lead.

Subscriber, Savannah, Ga.: The history of Teletop could not be given in a few words. It is in the experimental stage, very highly capitalized and careful investors and shrewd speculators have no use for it. Leave it alone. An effort is being made by heavy holders to establish a market on which to unload.

H., McConnellsville, N. Y.: 1. Nipissing looks better than the others, but mines that have been paying liberal dividends are likely to be worked out unexpectedly. 2. Amalgamated, Anaconda and Braden are as attractive as any of the coppers. My preference would be well-selected industrial and railway securities.

G., Summitville, O.: Va. Railway & Power Co. controls valuable public utilities in Richmond and vicinity and as the shares pay dividends the bonds are well regarded. The highest class of gilt-edged investment, however, will be found in the well-established bonds that savings banks are permitted to buy. It is easy to get a list of these from brokers of good repute.

E., New York: 1. Cuban American Sugar has excellent properties but it is speculative. 2. General Motors has had a heavy advance and is closely held, which makes it less attractive for speculation. 3. A profit is always a good thing to take. But this promises to be a good year for the American Ice Co. With a more energetic and capable management it could resume dividends.

Doctor, Des Moines, Ia.: There is no question but that the transcontinental railroads are feeling the competition of the Panama Canal and that the latter has lowered the rates to coast points on certain classes of goods. The Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to permit the railroads to re-adjust their rates and if this petition is granted, it will be very helpful.

C., Attleboro, Mass.: I see nothing particularly attractive in Kerr Lake, though promoters are endeavoring to strengthen the market for it. My New England readers seem to be inclined toward mining stocks, probably because Boston is the center for their distribution. In a long experience I have found that there were more losses and less gains in mining than in either railway or industrial securities.

Steel, Pittsburgh: ft. It is true that the pig iron output is increasing and that the revival of business is helpful to the steel and iron industry, but the last report of the Steel Corporation shows that the common stock is still a good way from dividends. 2. Philip A. S. Franklin is the receiver for

(Continued on page 417)

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 416)

The International Mercantile Marine Co., or so-called "shipping trust." Under his able management it is safe to assume that a conservative and reconstructive policy will be pursued.

H. Mas., N. D.: The Farmack Motor Car stock at 50c a share is not recommended as an investment.

S., Clarksburg, W. Va.: Corn Products Com. must be regarded as highly speculative while the Government's action for the dismemberment of the company is pending. The Preferred is much safer.

H., Philadelphia: Rock Island Deb. 5's, in view of the low price and their weakness do not look like "a good investment." The Frisco is in the hands of receivers. I have seen no record of the redemption.

J. G. B., York, Pa.: Chesapeake & Ohio Pfd. paying 2 per cent. is a fairly good speculation. Other dividend payers, selling about the same price, are Central Leather Com. and International Paper Pfd.

A., Harlingen, Texas: Industrial stocks and copper depending on the sudden influx of war orders for business must suffer when these orders cease, as they ultimately will. This, therefore, detracts from the investment quality of such securities.

J., Pueblo, Col.: I do not advise the purchase of the five-acre tracts of any farm company unless you are familiar with the value of the property. Shares of the Universal Motor Co. and the Walls Frogless Switch are not recommended for investment.

G. B. B., Cleveland: The shares of companies that are in the hands of receivers, like Rumely, usually sell very low because they may be subject to heavy assessment to provide financial requirements. Careful investors prefer stocks of a higher standing.

S., Grand Rapids, Mich.: A girl earning her living ought to put her money in the safest securities, such as the best of the \$100 bonds or one or two shares each of high-class preferred stocks. While Calumet & Arizona Copper has had a good record and may sell higher with the increasing price of copper, it is not in the investment class.

A., Chicago: 1. Anglo-American Oil Co., one of the Standard Oil subsidiaries which markets its products in Great Britain. Its par value is only \$5, so that the present price is far above par. It has earned its dividends and if the war should close should be able to continue them. 2. You can buy stocks of any broker of good standing.

P., Saginaw, Mich.: American Ice, as compared with other industrials of its class, is not selling too high. Earnings this year should justify a dividend, and this would send the stock higher. I would not sell at a loss. If you sell at a profit you can buy one of the Company's 6 per cent. debenture bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and selling at little less than 90. This would give you greater security, but not the chance for speculative profit you would have in the stock.

C., New York: 1. The sale of the U. S. Light & Heating Co.'s shares was promoted by the firm of Walston H. Brown & Co., and, in papers recently filed in a suit against the company, it was stated that the above firm received \$50,000 commission for selling the stock. The firm has always stood well and presumably promoted the enterprise as other similar enterprises have been promoted. 2. If you were told that you would not be compelled to pay an assessment, I do not see how you can be compelled to do so, under any equitable plan. 3. In any sale of a property, the shareholders are entitled to their equitable proportion of the proceeds after payment of debts.

A., Medford, Ore.: 1. Among the best and safest of the railroad preferred stocks are Union Pacific, Northwest and Atchison. 2. Among the cheaper stocks which have promise of an advance under prosperous conditions are the following: Seaboard Pfd., Great Western Pfd., Erie first pfd., C. C. & St. L. Common, Union Bag & Paper Pfd., National Lead, International Paper Pfd., American Ice and Va. Car. Chem., all selling at between 25 and 50. 3. No one can tell what stocks would lead a new bull movement. 4. Financial conditions are

not unfavorable to an advance. Money is plentiful and seeks profitable but conservative investment.

New York, April 22, 1915. JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

\$100 bonds paying from 4 to 6 per cent. will be found scheduled on "List B" comprising 125 different bonds which can be bought outright or on small payments. Write to Beyer & Co., 55 Wall Street, for their "List B."

Small lots, from one share upward, can be bought at the price of 100 share lots, through John Muir & Co., Specialists in Odd Lots and members of New York Stock Exchange, at 74 Broadway, New York. Write to Muir & Co. for a copy of their free "Booklet 4-A" on "Odd Lot Investments."

The special "April Booklet No. 601-C," just published by S. W. Straus & Co. for their clients, having \$100 or more to invest in 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, can be had without charge by writing for it to Straus & Co., Straus Building, Chicago, or 1 Wall Street, New York.

Twenty-five dollar Certificates of Deposit for saving investors are issued by Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, who for over thirty years have been dealing in 6 per cent. first mortgage loans of \$200 and upwards. Write to Perkins & Co. for their "Loan List No. 716" and "Savings Deposit Plan."

Stock market suggestions for those who desire special information regarding particular stocks, or those that offer opportunities for investment, can be found in the "April Circular," published by Statuary & Co., dealers in investment securities, 49 Exchange Place, New York. Write for a free copy.

A circular explaining how to buy standard stocks and receive dividends while paying for them, on small monthly payments, has been prepared by Benson, Lyon & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 33 New Street, New York, and will be sent to any reader who will write to the above firm for their booklet "L. W."

A list of approved securities which in the present condition of the market offer opportunities for dividends and a speculative advance and which can be bought on a partial payment plan, adapted to small and large investors, has been prepared by Benson, Lyon & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 33 New Street, New York, and will be sent to any reader who will write to the above firm for their booklet "L. W."

Those who have reached the limit of deposit in local savings banks and who desire to open an account with a well-established savings bank, paying 4 per cent. interest, should write to The Citizens Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, O., for a copy of the "Booklet L," explaining a very convenient system of making deposits by mail. This is the oldest and largest trust company of Ohio. President Garfield was for some years a director.

A map of New York City showing the location of valuable properties owned by the American Real Estate Co. can be had without charge by writing to the above company at Room 587, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York. The 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this company can be had in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 and the accumulative bonds, paying 6 per cent., can be bought by investors who desire to invest \$25 and pay the balance on the instalment plan.

A Paper Worth Keeping

THE value of a paper like LESLIE'S is its educational quality. This accounts for the number of families who bind their copies annually, or who keep choice numbers among their valuable books and papers. On Lincoln's birthday the Long Beach (Cal.) Press put on exhibition in its offices a copy of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER of May 6, 1865, containing wood-cut illustrations of the assassination and funeral of President Lincoln. The copy, described by the Press as a "priceless heirloom," had been preserved in the family archives of Mr. Ralf Goddard of Long Beach. The Press quoted from the editorials and the news paragraphs under the head "Epitome of the Week," as showing the sentiment in those stirring days, but greatest interest was manifested in the wood-cut illustrations depicting the assassination, the funeral service at the White House and the funeral cortege, attended by a military escort, moving past the executive mansion. Newspaper illustrations were then in their infancy. The pioneer illustrated weekly, LESLIE'S, has for fifty years kept pace with the progress of the illustrative art. To keep posted on what is going on in the world follow LESLIE'S pictorial digest.

The Season's Plays in New York

Adrian Hall	Symphony and concert music.	Irving Place	Prof. Werner in German stock company.
Amor	The Eternal City	Knickerbocker	Klein Deutschland
Belasco	Marie Odile	Liberty	The Hypnotist
Beth	The Bubble	Little	Birth of a Nation
Brumhall	Importance of Coming and Going	Longacre	A Pair of Silk Stockings
Cherry Lane	On Trial	Lyceum	Inside the Lines
Madame Hall	Successful melodrama.	Lyric	Beverly's Balance
Manhattan	Symphony and concert music.	Maxine Elliott's	The Only Girl
Man's	Experience It Pays to Advertise	New Amsterdam	The Revolt
Comedy	The White Feather	Playhouse	Watch Your Step
Ort	Under Cover	Princess	Sinners
Palace de	Ziegfeld Mid-night Frolic	Proctor's	Nobody Home
Palace	The Song of Songs	Punch and Judy	Excellent vaudeville
Palace	A Celebrated Case	Republic	The Clever Ones
Palace	Twin Beds	Shubert	The Natural Law Drama
Palace	Daddy Long-Legs	44th Street	Trilby
Palace	You Never Can Tell	48th Street	Taking Chances
Palace	Chin-Chin	Winter Garden	The Peasant Girl
Palace	The Lie		Yeoman of the Guard
Palace	Motion Pictures de Luxe		De Wolf Hopper in a musical comedy.
Palace	The Show Shop With Douglas Fairbanks.		Maids in America Spectacular vaudeville.



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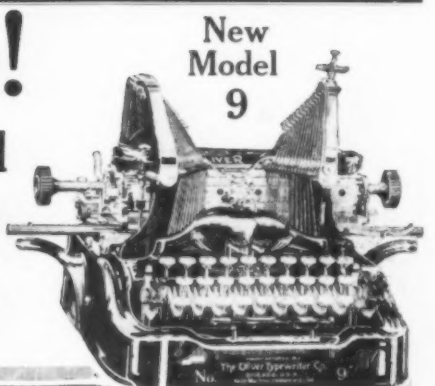
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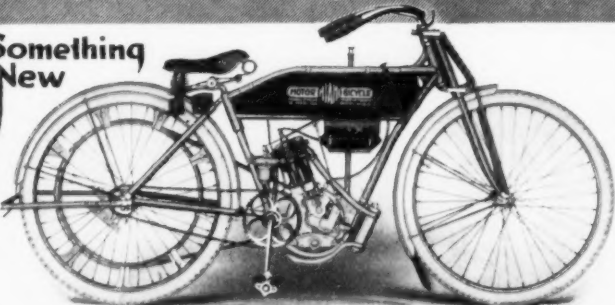
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News of the Time Told in Pictures

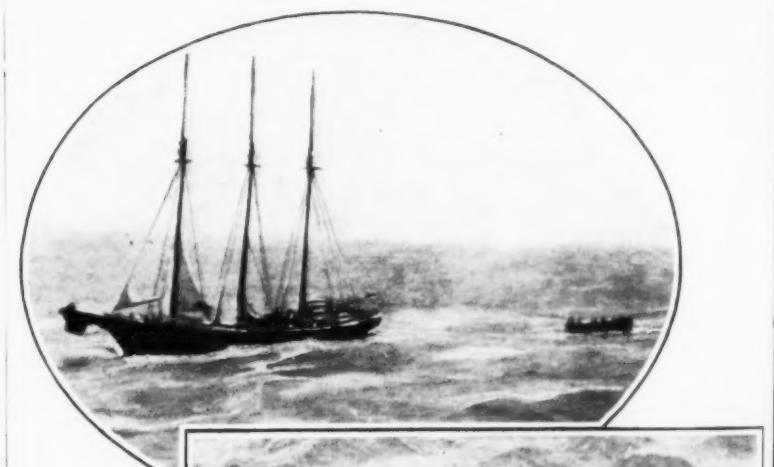


PRESIDENT WILSON AS A BASEBALL FAN

At the opening game in Washington, the President was a conspicuous figure. He likes baseball, and in the seventh inning stood up and rooted for his home team with enthusiasm.

AVALANCHE DESTROYS TOWN

The mining town of Britannia Beach, B. C., was wiped out by an avalanche that swept down the side of the mountain, shown to the right of the picture. The town was overwhelmed and carried nearly a mile and a half, 56 men, women and children being killed. The survivors rescued the injured and cared for the dead under the greatest difficulties.



SAVING A
SCHOONER'S
CREW

The *Fleety*, a small schooner, from Nova Scotia, carrying a cargo of coal from Louisburg, N. S., to St. John's, Newfoundland, lost her mainsail and rudder in a storm and sprung a leak. She was sighted by the steamship *Mechanician*, which responded to her signals of distress and lowered a boat in the boiling sea. After an hour and a half the crew of the schooner were taken off and brought safely aboard the steamer. The *Fleety* sank soon after.



LIFEBOAT OF THE MECHANICIAN BATTLING WITH THE WAVES

The upper picture shows the lifeboat approaching the sinking schooner. The lower one, a most remarkable photograph, was taken from the deck of the *Mechanician* as the boat returned with the rescued crew. Both pictures were made by a member of the steamship's crew, who sent them to LESLIE'S exclusively.



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Partial List of Historic Characters

Charles I
Lord Stafford
Oliver Cromwell
Nell Gwynne
Peter the Great
Christopher Wren
Colonel Blood
Duchess of Portsmouth
Sir Thomas Browne
Prince Rupert
Duke of Marlborough
Charles II
Louis XIV
Abbé Fénelon
Madame de Maintenon
Ninon de l'Enclos
Marshal de Vauban
Madame de Montespan
Père La Chaize
La Vallière
Duchess de Berry
Alexander Lair
Voltaire
Talleyrand
Frederick the Great
Prince Potemkin
Mademoiselle Voss
Goertz
Empress Catherine II
Frederick William II
King of Sweden
Elector of Bavaria
Comte d'Esterno
Madame Rietz
Duke of Brunswick
Duke of York
Maria Theresa
Louis XV
Marie-Antoinette
Madame de Pompadour
Madame du Barry
Abbé Vermond
Duchess de Gramond
Cardinal de Rohan
Haydn
Chevalier de Beaumont
Robespierre
Duchess de Gramond
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